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CAC Document No. 67

THE USE OF ILLIAC IV TO SOLVE
NUMERICAL FLUID DYNAMICS PROBLEMS

By

Paul T. Cichy

February 27, 1973

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THE USE OF ILLIAC IV TO SOLVE
NUMERICAL FLUID DYNAMICS PROBLEMS

A STATUS REPORT

by

Paul T. Cichy

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University of Illionis at Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, Illinois 61801

February 27, 1973

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ABSTRACT

The usefulness of ILLIAC IV in solving numerical fluid dynamics problems is studied by developing a parallel algorithm for the unsteady two dimensional flow of an incompressible fluid around a circular cylinder. Two cases are studied, the symmetric case, for which an operational GLYPNIR program is included, and the asymmetric case, for which a partially completed GLYPNIR program is attached. The programming of a parallel algorithm for ILLIAC IV is more difficult than programming a comparable serial algorithm but this additional difficulty is compensated for by the greatly reduced computation time required to solve the problem.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The numerical solution of a large class of fluid dynamic problems is currently impractical due to the enormous amounts of computation time needed to generate useful results on presently available serial processing computers. One approach to increasing computation speed using established hardware is to construct a computer which interprets a single instruction stream but causes arithmetic and logic operations to be performed on many sets of data simultaneously. This type of computer architecture has been given the descriptive terms "parallel processor" or "array processor".

ILLIAC IV is a new parallel processing computer designed by the University of Illinois and Burroughs Corporation for the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). ILLIAC IV interprets a single instruction stream in its central control unit (CU) and then causes operations to take place in 64 separate processing elements (PE), each PE acting on its own set of data. The hardware was constructed by Burroughs at Paoli, Pennsylvania, and installed at the Ames Research Center, Moffet Field, California. The computer was accepted by ARPA in December 1972 and is expected to be operational by June 1973. The Ames facilities are accessible to a large group of users through the ARPA network, a national network connecting many Universities, Government Laboratories, and Government Contractors.

There are several research areas where a very fast computer is currently needed in order to solve problems requiring the processing of large amounts of data. Problems in numerical fluid dynamics, studies in weather prediction, analysis of seismographic information to detect nuclear explosions, and the study of artificial intelligence all represent areas of active interest.

The project discussed in this report is directed toward the solution of numerical fluid dynamics problems. The overall objectives are:

- 1) to determine what difficulties may be encountered in programming a parallel processing computer and to suggest ways to minimize them,
- 2) to develop a parallel algorithm which will solve a problem previously solved by serial techniques and then compare the two results for ease of programming, speed of obtaining the solution, and accuracy, and, finally,
- 3) to draw some conclusions about the general usefulness of ILLIAC IV in solving numerical fluid dynamic problems.

Some of these objectives cannot be fully attained until ILLIAC IV is operational. This report presents the progress made toward meeting these objectives from June 1972 to February 1973. The initial section describes the ILLIAC IV architecture as it exists today. The following sections discuss the choice of a numerical fluid dynamic problem and the preparation of two algorithms to solve that problem. These sections are followed by several conclusions on the use of ILLIAC IV based on the experience gained during this project.

The project is jointly sponsored by the Department of Chemical Engineering (Dr. T. J. Hanratty) and the Center for Advanced Computation (Dr. A. Sameh).

2. THE ILLIAC IV SYSTEM

The ILLIAC IV array processor does not exist as a totally separate entity but is intimately linked with peripheral equipment which manages its activity and performs the services it requests. The user approaches

the ILLIAC IV system through the ARPA network and places a request for computing time with the TENEX managing system. TENEX in turn schedules and runs the job on the ILLIAC IV array processor and fulfills all the array's INPUT/OUTPUT (I/O) requests. A brief description of each section of the ILLIAC IV system follows. A more complete description has been prepared by S. A. Denenberg [1].

2.1 The ARPA Network

The ARPA network is designed to make available to a large number of users a wide variety of computational resources. Some of the locations attached to the network are indicated in the sketch in Figure 1. Network users have available such large computers as IBM 360's, a Burrough's B6700, and several PDP 10's and PDP 11's. Each location is served by an Interface Message Processor (IMP) which controls the flow of information over the net. At present, the net is functional, but due to local conventions at each site, much care is needed in its use. A network protocol now under development should make its use much easier.

2.2 The Ames Site

The Ames location is managed by a PDP 10 using a TENEX system as illustrated in Figure 2. Network users communicate with the TEN through a special control language. Documentation on this language is being prepared and should be available soon. The TENEX managing system controls a large disk data storage area, a UNICON laser storage device with a trillion bits of data storage and a B6700 for compiling programs for ILLIAC IV. It also manages the use of the ILLIAC IV array and handles all requests for I/O to and from the array. The TENEX managing system is being brought up slowly. At present it is capable of storing programs in its disk file

ARPA NETWORK

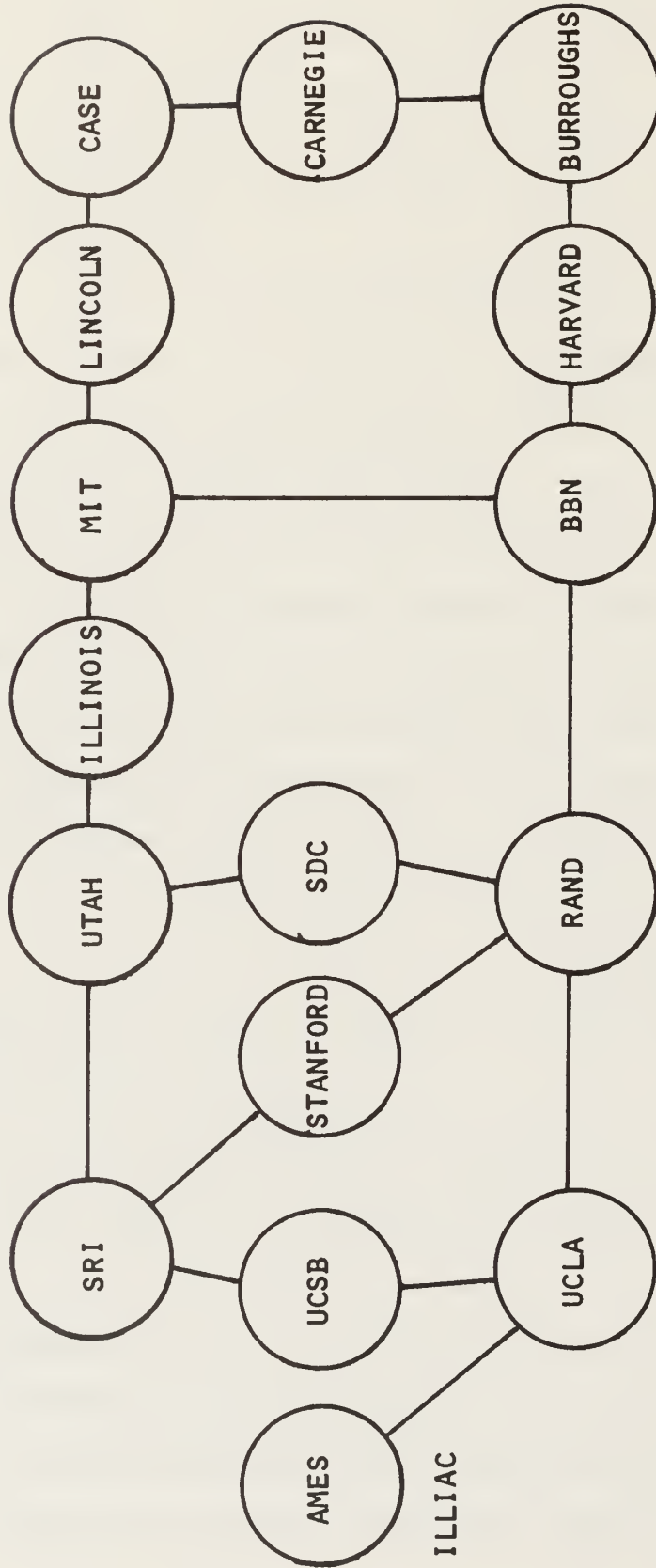


FIGURE 1

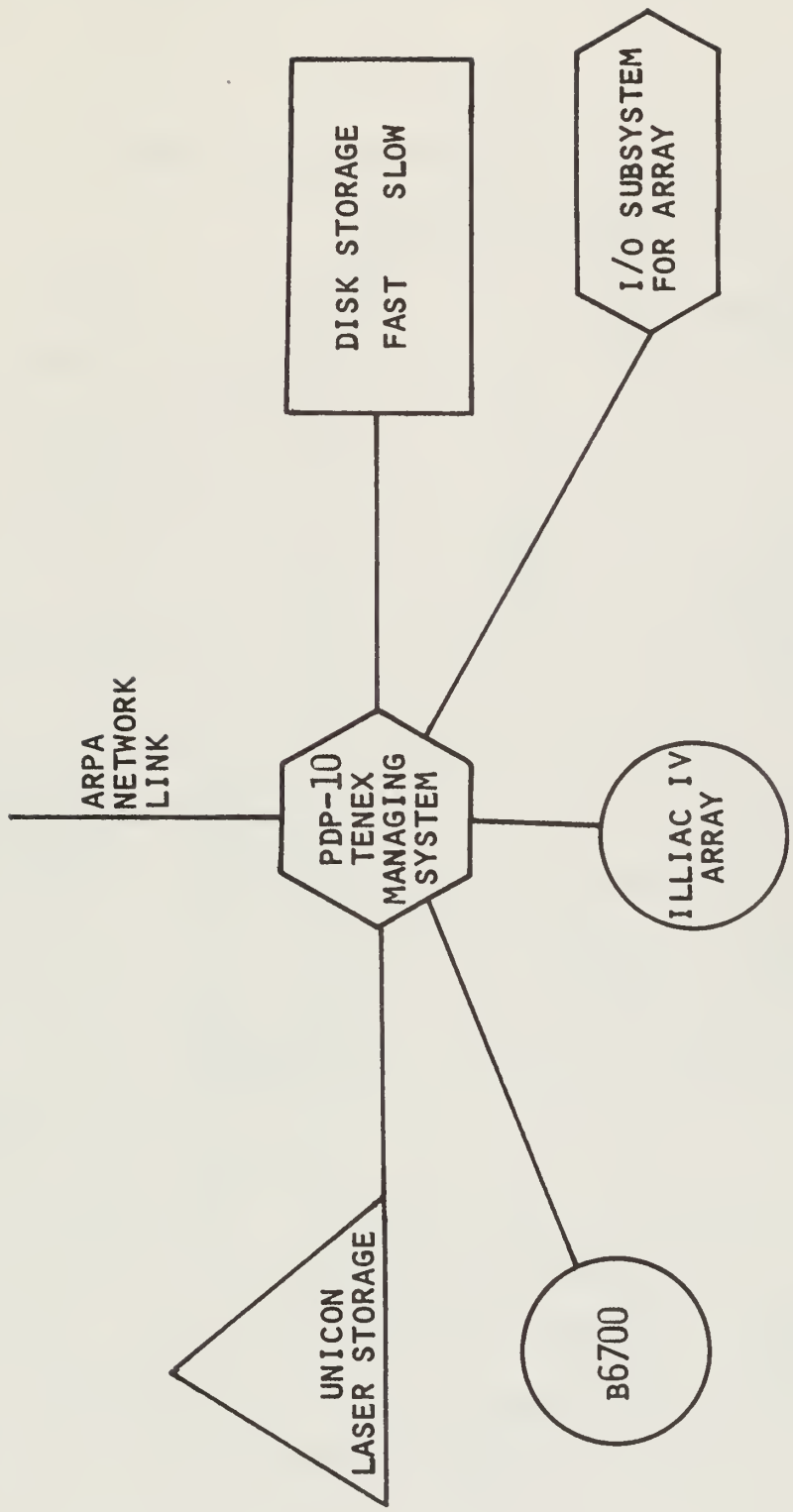


FIGURE 2

system and compiling ASK assembly language programs, but it is not able to run jobs on the ILLIAC array. Current projections are that it will be functional in April. Since all access to the ILLIAC array will be over the ARPA net and through the TENEX managing system, any use of the machine must wait until TENEX is functional.

2.3 The ILLIAC Array

The architecture of ILLIAC IV is unique, and an understanding of this architecture is very important to those who would program ILLIAC efficiently. The computer is composed of two major sections as shown in Figure 3. The central control unit (CU) and the processing elements (PE), 64 units each having an arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) and a process element memory (PEM). The instruction stream is interpreted by the CU. The CU then sends messages to the processing elements to conduct the indicated data handling and arithmetic operations. Each PE executes the same command but operates on the specific data stored in its own processing element memory. Thus, when repetitive operations are to be performed on different but similar data sets, ILLIAC may be used to greatly increase the speed of computation by operating on 64 data sets at a time. It is projected that ILLIAC will be capable of executing 200 million instructions per second.

One of the major limitations of the ILLIAC array is the small size of each PEM. The maximum capacity of each PEM is 2048 words, that is approximately a 2K memory in each processing unit. For many problems this means that the storage cannot be core contained and that time consuming exchanges of data between the array and peripheral storage units must be carried out.

ILLIAC operates with a 64 bit word allowing 48 bits of mantissa and 15 bits of exponent. This large word size will allow increased accuracy

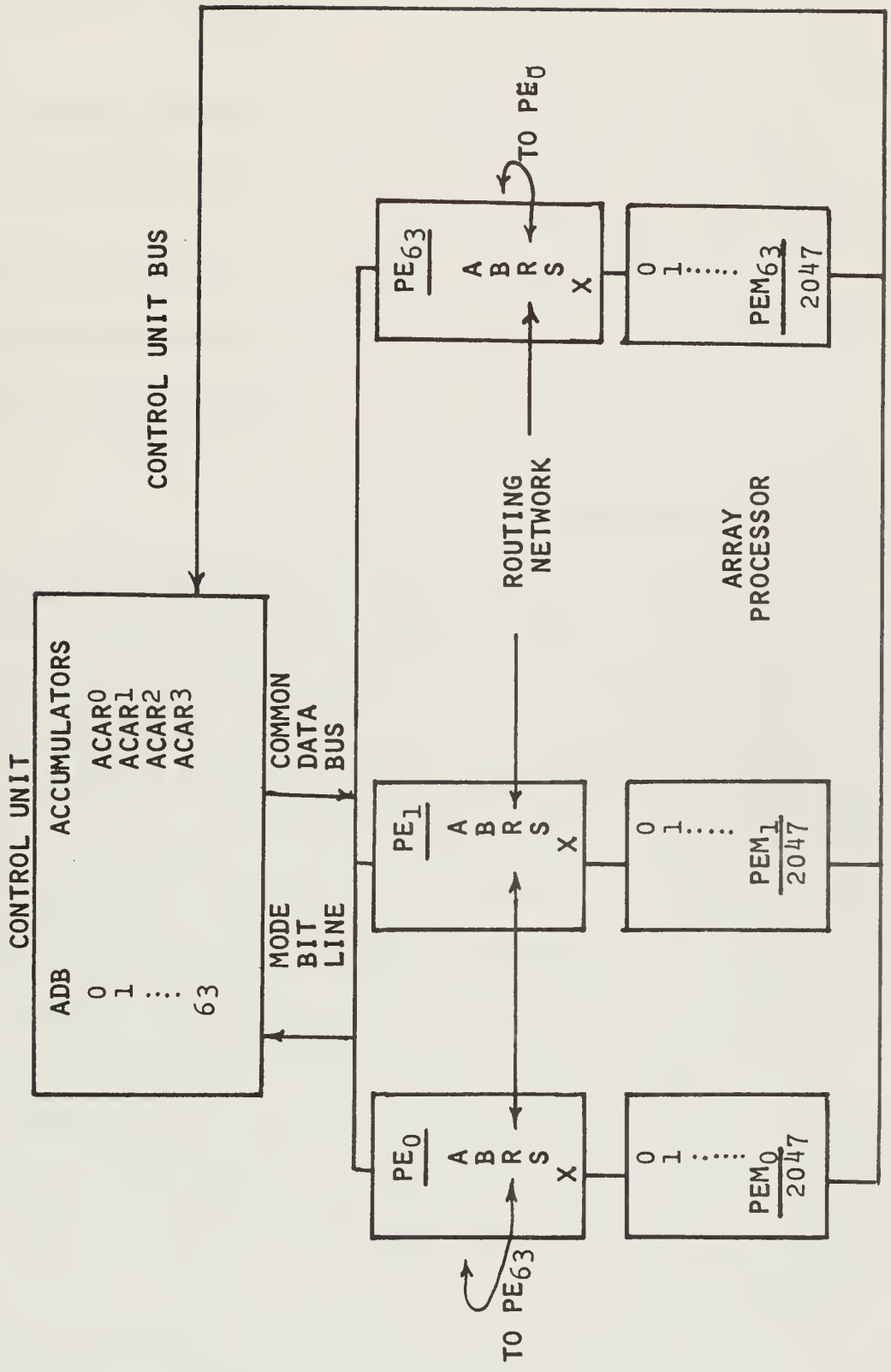


FIGURE 3

over most machines using single precision arithmetic. Double precision arithmetic is not currently available on ILLIAC IV.

Information can be transferred from one processing element to another through the routing network. This feature is especially important when solving partial differential equations.

Detailed information on the operation of ILLIAC IV is presented in The ILLIAC IV Systems Characteristics and Programming Manual published by The Burroughs Corporation. A copy of the manual may be obtained through the Center for Advanced Computation.

2.4 Programming Languages

The unusual architecture of ILLIAC IV required the development of an entirely new type of Assembly language, one which would allow the user to fully exploit the features of this parallel machine. Assembly Language K (ASK) was developed for this purpose. Experience quickly demonstrated the need for a higher level language and in response to that need, GLYPNIR was developed. Because ASK and GLYPNIR are tied closely to the specific architecture of ILLIAC IV, it is particularly important to understand this architecture fairly well before attempting to learn either language. Also, given the current status of the literature describing GLYPNIR, it is important to have a fairly good understanding of Algol before attempting to learn GLYPNIR. The language is relatively easy to use for a programmer with a knowledge of the ILLIAC IV architecture. A GLYPNIR Manual has been prepared by Terry Layman and David Baer and information on how to obtain a copy can be obtained from CAC.

The GLYPNIR compiler produces ASK code which then must be compiled into machine language by the ASK compiler. Examination of the ASK code

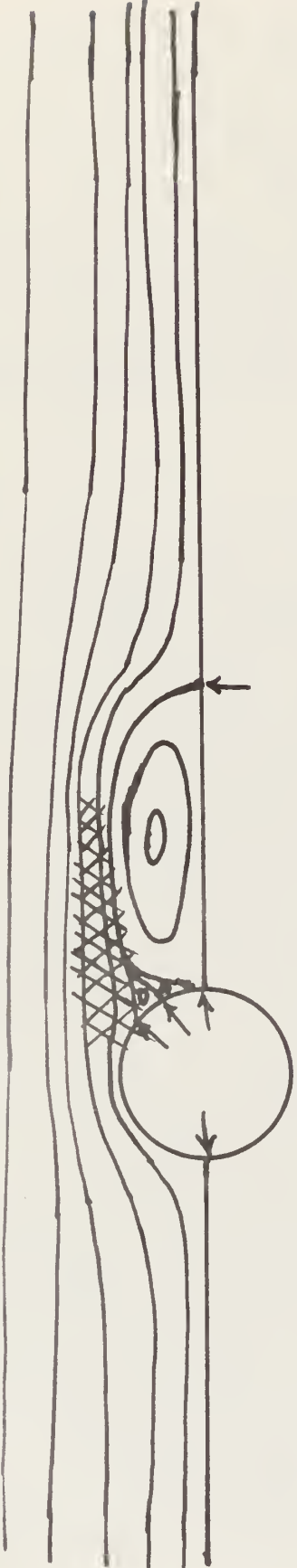
produced by GLYPNIR indicates that the price paid for the convenience of a higher level language is an ASK code which is slightly inefficient. This means that computation time can sometimes be decreased significantly if often used loops in the program are coded in ASK. As a general strategy, an algorithm should be first coded in GLYPNIR. The ASK generated for internal loops should then be examined for inefficiencies. Efficient ASK code can then be substituted in the GLYPNIR program through the use of CODE statements.

3. THE CHOICE OF A PROBLEM

One objective of this project was to develop a parallel algorithm to solve a numerical fluid dynamics problem on ILLIAC IV. There were several criteria which an appropriate problem had to meet. The problem must have been solved previously by serial techniques and the results of this solution must be available. The initial problem must be of a size and complexity which would allow it to be solved on ILLIAC IV under the uncertain conditions prevailing during the start up of a new computer. It was also desirable that the problem illustrate some interesting fluid dynamic phenomena.

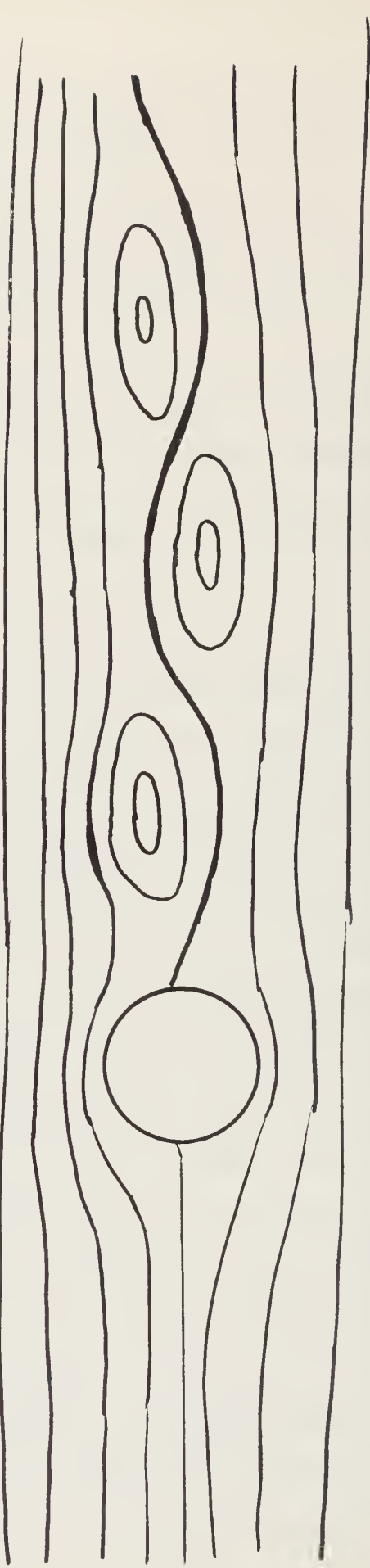
The unsteady flow of an incompressible fluid around a circular cylinder was chosen as the problem to be solved. Two cases were considered, symmetric flow and asymmetric flow, and representative flow patterns for each case are illustrated in Figure 4. The symmetric flow case had been studied by J. S. Son [4] at the University of Illinois and his numerical results were on hand. This was an ideal initial problem because it could be core contained and required no special treatment of the boundary conditions. Furthermore, it was an interesting fluid dynamic problem in that it contained a growing boundary layer with separation and the formation of primary and secondary vortices.

VORTEX PAIR



SYMMETRIC CASE

VORTEX SHEDDING



UNSYMMETRIC CASE

FIGURE 4

The asymmetric case had been treated by D. C. Thoman and A. A. Szewczyk [5] and the results were available in their report. This problem was more difficult requiring memory swaps and special treatment of the boundaries and, therefore, was attacked only after the symmetric algorithm was completed. However, the asymmetric case, where vortex shedding occurs, is more realistic physically when considering flows with Reynolds numbers in excess of 40.

The development of the algorithm for the symmetric case is presented in the next section. The asymmetric case is discussed in a later section.

4. THE SYMMETRIC FLOW AROUND A CYLINDER

4.1 The Problem

The unsteady two dimensional symmetric flow of an incompressible fluid around a circular cylinder was chosen as the first problem to be studied. This problem was investigated previously by J. S. Son [4] and his theoretical development and boundary conditions were adopted directly.

The governing equations were developed from the two dimensional Navier-Stokes equations. These equations were differentiated in such a way that they could be combined to eliminate the pressure terms. The resulting equation along with the continuity equation formed a pair of coupled nonlinear equations describing the fluid flow. These equations were converted to a stream function and vorticity formulation and non-dimensionalized. The independent variables were then transformed to adjust the coordinate spacing so that the boundary layer region would be adequately covered with mesh points.

The flow was assumed symmetric, thus the transverse velocity and the vorticity were assigned a value of zero along the centerline of

the flow. The fluid velocity at the outer edge of the flow field was taken to be parallel to the incoming flow and the velocity through the cylinder surface was taken as zero. The surface vorticity was estimated from the stream function distribution near the surface by expanding the vorticity function in terms of the stream function in the vicinity of the surface using the definition of vorticity. The pertinent equations developed in Son's thesis and the appropriate boundary conditions are given in Figure 5.

4.2 Development of the Algorithm

4.2.1 Introduction

The parallel algorithm developed to solve this problem was patterned after the serial algorithm used by Son. The general solution scheme is shown in Figure 6. The flow is assumed to start impulsively from rest and the initial stream function values are taken as those for the potential flow case. The finite difference form of the stream function equation is then used to adjust these values to be compatible with the boundary conditions. The initial vorticity in the flow field is assigned a value of zero. The surface vorticity at time zero is determined from the stream function distribution.

When all the initial values have been determined, dimensionless time is advanced by one increment and a finite difference form of the vorticity transport equation is used to calculate vorticities at the new time level. The stream function values are then advanced by a finite difference form of the stream function equation, using the latest values of vorticity. Two different techniques for updating the stream function were used, an iterative method and a direct method. These will be discussed in more detail in a later section.

VORTICITY TRANSPORT EQUATION

$$E^2 \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\eta e}{2} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial \eta^2}$$

STREAM FUNCTION EQUATION

$$E^2 \gamma = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2}$$

INITIAL CONDITION FOR STREAM FUNCTION

$$\psi = e^{\pi \xi} [1 - e^{-2\pi \xi}] \sin(\pi \eta)$$

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

$$\xi = 0$$

$$\psi = 0 ; \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

$$\gamma = E^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} \Big|_{\xi=0}$$

$$\xi \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{\pi \xi} \sin(\pi \eta)$$

$$\gamma = 0$$

$$\eta = 0 \text{ AND } 1$$

$$\psi = 0$$

$$\gamma = 0$$

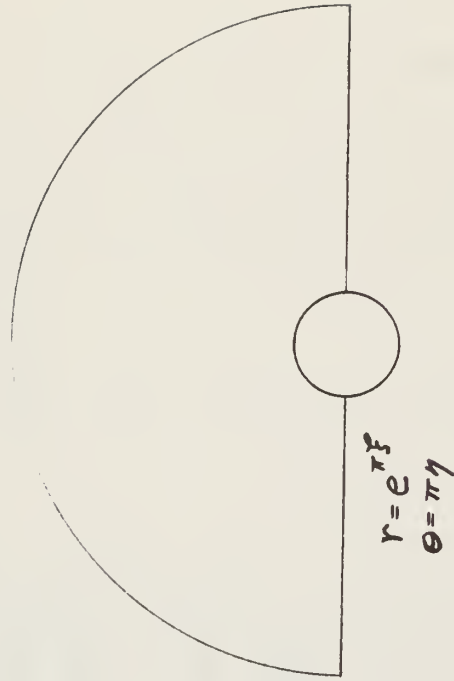


FIGURE 5

COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHM

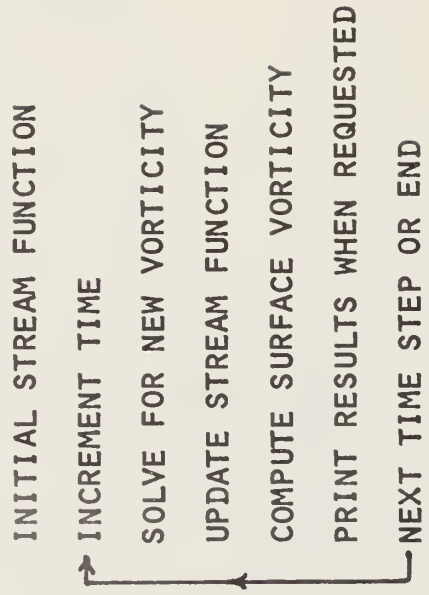


FIGURE 6

After the vorticity and stream function values have been updated in the interior of the flow region, the surface vorticity is adjusted to be compatible with the current stream function distribution near the surface. If requested, the value of all variables at this time level can be printed out at this point. The computation can then proceed by incrementing time and repeating the steps described above or it may be terminated.

The following sections treat in more detail each of the steps in the basic algorithm.

4.2.2 The initial solution

The values of the stream function at time zero were obtained from the analytic equations for the potential flow of a fluid of infinite extent about a circular cylinder. Since the fluid is assumed to be set into motion impulsively, at time zero, the boundary layer will be confined to a vanishingly thin region next to the surface of the cylinder and will not affect the rest of the flow field. Since viscous effects are confined to the boundary layer, the motion of the majority of the flow field is inviscid and the potential flow solution describes the motion well. Due to the need to deal with a boundary which is not at infinity but at some large but finite distance from the cylinder, a slight adjustment must be made in the analytic infinite extent values of the stream function. This is accomplished with the use of the finite difference form of the stream function equation as described below.

The actual surface vorticity at time zero should be infinite since, as the fluid impulsively assumes a velocity, a momentary velocity discontinuity exists at the surface. However, in order to obtain a tractable numerical solution, a large but finite vorticity is calculated from the stream function distribution.

The accuracy of the numerical solution at short times is in question due to the inability of the numerical scheme to account rigorously for the infinite surface vorticity and due to the difficulty in resolving the very thin boundary layer during these first few time steps. The effect that this initial error might cause in later calculations has not been determined but it is expected that it is confined to short times.

One method to improve the accuracy of the short time solution would be to use an analytic representation of a growing boundary layer to determine the values of the stream function and vorticity near the cylinder surface at a time when the boundary layer was still small with respect to the cylinder radius but when it was large enough to be resolved by the numerical scheme. The surface vorticity at this time would be finite.

4.2.3 The vorticity transport equation

The Alternating Direction Implicit (ADI) method was used to obtain the values of vorticity at the next time level. This method has been shown to be stable for fairly large time increments. Two steps are required to reach the next time level. The finite difference equations for each step are shown in Figure 7. During the first half time step the solution is taken to be implicit in the rows and explicit in the columns. In the next half time step the solution is implicit in the columns and explicit in the rows. This formulation results in the need to solve a tridiagonal matrix to obtain the implicit vorticity values in each row or column as the case may be. The Thomas Method represents a particularly simple method of solving these tridiagonal matrices. The solution is obtained by a series of calculations involving sequential terms in the coefficient matrix.

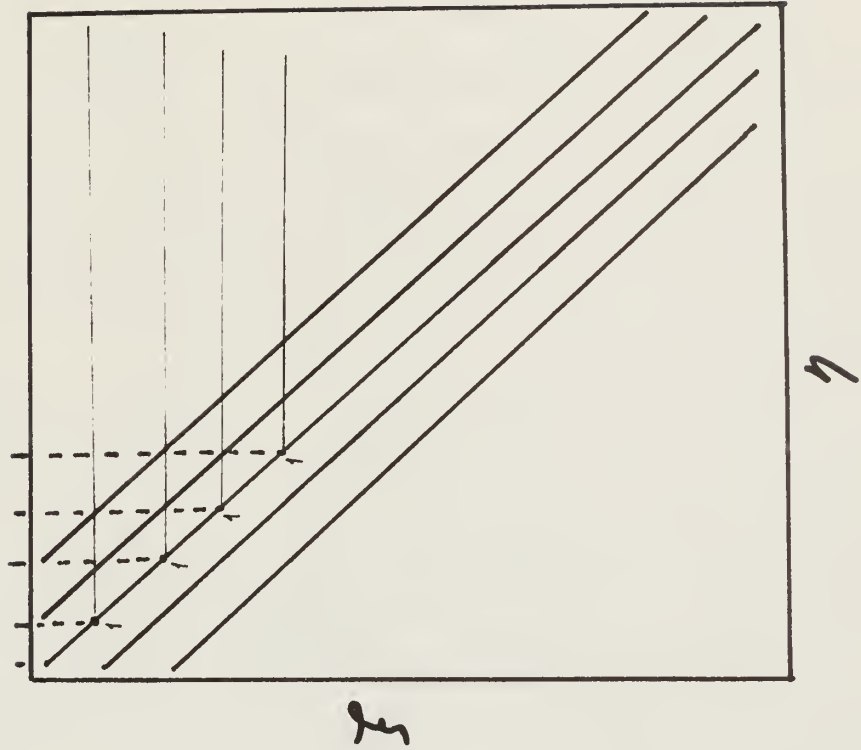
The full power of ILLIAC IV is realized only when all 64 PE's are active 100% of the time. Although this is seldom accomplished, maximum

activity is a constant goal. Frequently the manner in which data is stored in PEM will determine how efficiently the computations can be carried out. For instance, solution of a tridiagonal matrix by the Thomas Method is inherently a serial process. When the solution is implicit in the columns the coefficient vectors for each column can be placed in a separate PE. Thus if the field width is chosen to be 62 (allowing two PE's for boundary conditions) then maximum use of the array processor can be obtained. The sequential processes take place as though 62 serial computers were calculating the result and thus 62 results are computed as fast as one.

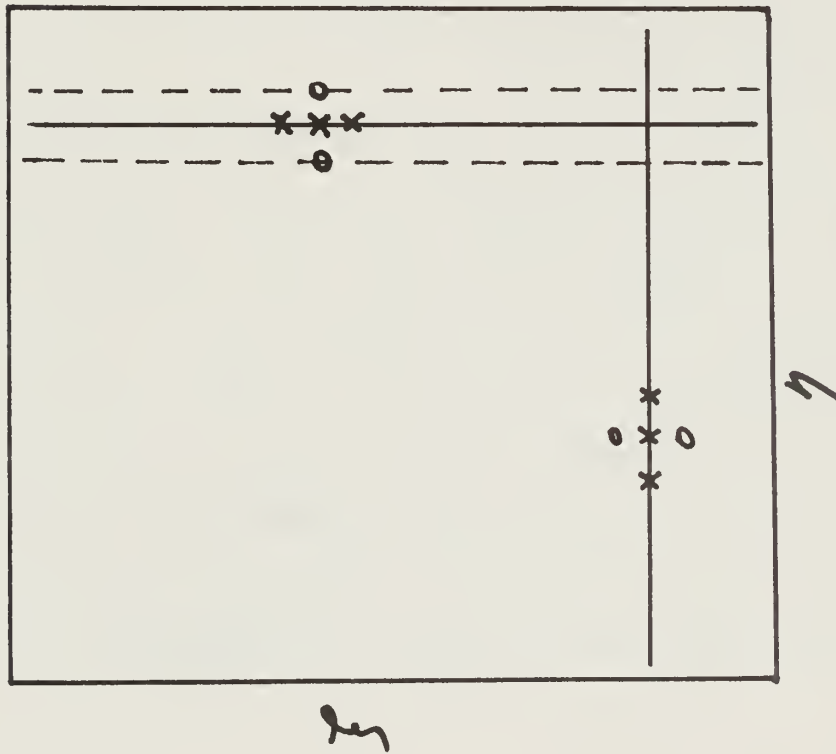
When the solution is implicit in the rows a problem arises. Since the process must follow a given sequence beginning with the first element in the row and continuing to the end of the row and then return, how can the first element of more than one row be accessed simultaneously? This problem is simply solved by shifting the coefficients in the second row one PE to the right, in the third row 2 PE's and so on until the entire field is skewed as shown in Figure 8. Then the first element in each of the 62 rows can be brought into separate PE's simultaneously. By appropriate indexing and routing of data among PE's, the solution for 62 rows is obtained simultaneously, thus using the array processor efficiently.

4.2.4 The stream function equation

Two different techniques were used to update the values of the stream function, an iterative method and a direct method. Son's algorithm used only an iterative method. Timing studies showed that updating the stream function was the most time consuming step in the algorithm and thus



DATA SKEWED



DATA STORED STRAIGHT

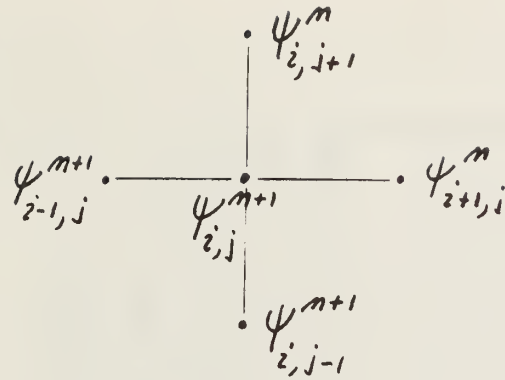
FIGURE 8

prompted a search for a faster method. The direct method appears to cut the computation time 50 to 60 per cent.

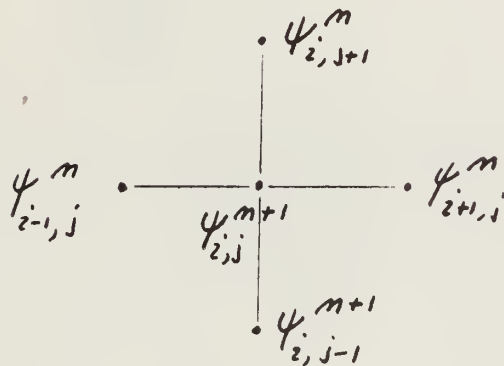
The iterative method used in Son's serial algorithm was the successive overrelaxation method (SOR). The computational molecule is shown in Figure 9-A and uses two updated values and two old values to determine the new center value. The serial algorithm thus starts in the lower left corner of the mesh and sweeps from left to right on each row, moving up the mesh.

In order to use ILLIAC efficiently, a whole row must be processed at once so that the 62 PE's are all active. The first scheme tried used the computational molecule in Figure 9-B. Only the point from the previous row was an updated value. Unfortunately this method did not converge.

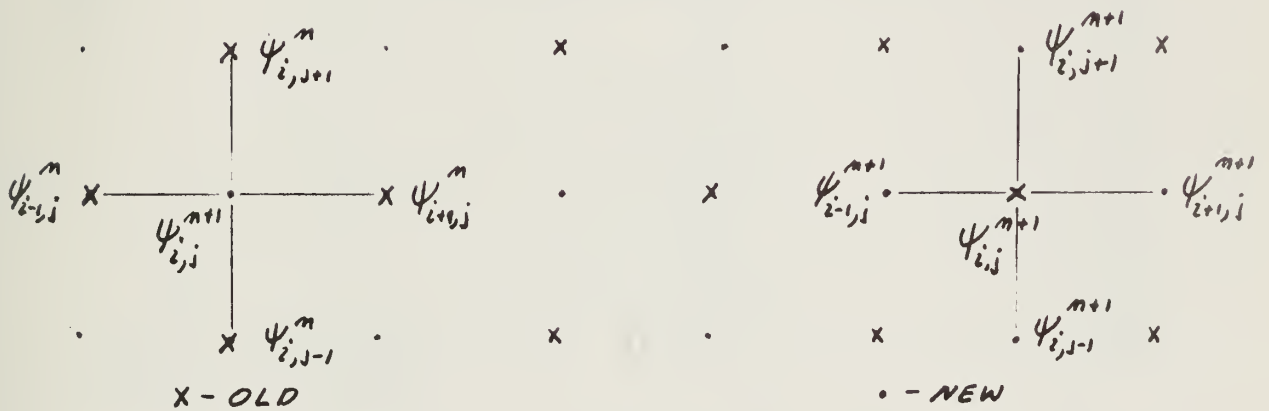
A slightly more complicated but rapidly convergent method was developed and will be called the modified successive overrelaxation method (MSOR). This method identifies each point in the mesh as either an odd point or an even point as determined by the sum of its indicies. The method requires two passes through the mesh. On the first, each odd point is updated using only old values as shown in the left computational molecule in Figure 9-C. The second pass then updates the even points using all new information as shown in the molecule on the right. This staggering of points along with the proper index modification allows all the odd or even points in two rows to be updated simultaneously. The finite difference equation and a sketch of the computation mesh are given in figure 10-A. The MSOR method has been shown to have the same asymptotic rate of convergence as the SOR method. A Center document by J. Ericksen [2] treats this in more detail. The MSOR technique makes efficient use of the ILLIAC IV array processor.



A. POINT SOR



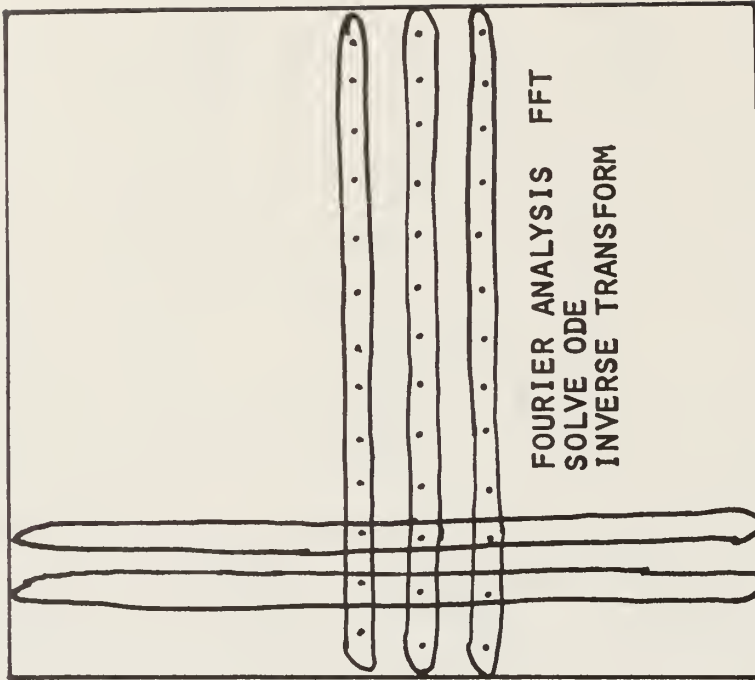
B. ROW SOR



C. MSOR

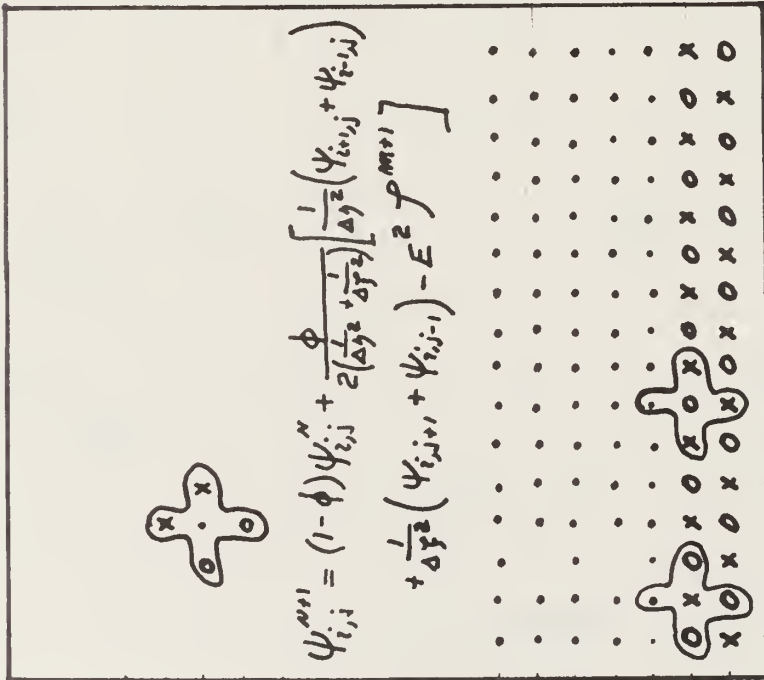
FIGURE 9

SOLUTION OF THE POISSON EQUATION



7

B. DIRECT
HOCKNEY



7

A. ITERATIVE
MSOR

FIGURE 10

The stream function equation is Poisson's Equation and its iterative solution has received much attention. Recently Hockney [3] has proposed a technique for obtaining a solution by a noniterative method with a significant savings in computation time. Since the iterative solution of Poisson's Equation represented more than 80% of the total computation time for the problem, it was decided to try Hockney's method. This direct method limits the number of mesh points in each direction to (2^n+1) , where n is any integer. This is an undesirable feature but in most cases it is quite tolerable given the increased computational speed. The program was initially developed in ALGOL and then converted to GLYPNIR. The GLYPNIR program was developed by J. Ericksen and is discussed in more detail in his report [2]. The method Fourier transforms the vorticity based variables along a whole row, resulting in a series of Fourier coefficients which are independent from column to column (PE to PE) but are implicit up the columns. The computational mesh is shown in Figure 10-B. In effect the Fourier analysis has reduced the problem from one of solving a partial differential equation to one of solving a series of coupled ordinary differential equations. This later solution is accomplished by inverting a simple tridiagonal matrix. The resulting inverse Fourier components are then converted back by Fourier synthesis to yield the stream function distribution. The method reportedly uses ILLIAC efficiently and thus should represent a savings of time over the iterative method.

Test programs for each method of updating the stream function have been prepared in GLYPNIR. The iterative program is titled CICHY/GLYSOND and the direct program is called CICHY/GLYDIRECT.

4.3 Programming the Algorithm

The strategy used in programming this algorithm was to use subroutines to represent separate logical steps in the algorithm. The subroutine MAIN controls the program, calling other routines as needed. The subroutine names are descriptive of the function they perform.

The program is designed to handle up to 62 internal mesh points across the field and up to 254 internal mesh points along the field. Boundary conditions are inserted outside these points to complete the definition of the field.

The program parameters are specified in the subroutine SYSTEM PARAMETERS. They are the Reynolds Number (NREY), the dimensionless time increment (DT), the dimensionless time limit for the problem (TLMT), the error limit for the convergence of the iterative solution of the stream function equation (LIMIT), the total (includes boundary) number of mesh points in the circumferential direction (NETA), the total number of mesh points in the radial direction (NTSI), the maximum value of the circumferential coordinate (ETAMAX), the maximum value of the radial coordinate (TSIMAX), and the increment in time steps at which printouts are to be taken (PINC). Given these parameters, the program generates all the other information and control parameters it needs to solve the problem.

The two GLYPNIR programs developed are listed in Appendicies A and B. These programs contain many comments indicating how the actual operations of the algorithm are carried out in the computer.

4.4 Testing the Algorithm

GLYSOND is coded in GLYPNIR and has been successfully compiled on the GLYPNIR Compiler. The ASK produced from the compilation has been

successfully compiled into machine language. This machine language has not been tested on the ILLIAC IV. However, a simulator for the ILLIAC IV hardware has been developed and runs on a Burroughs B6700. With this simulator, machine code can be tested just as if it were running on ILLIAC IV. The major problem with testing code on the simulator is that, since the simulator runs in a serial manner, it runs much slower than ILLIAC, in fact the ratio is 200,000 to one.

It was not possible to test the machine code from GLYSOND for a reasonably sized mesh. Therefore, a 9x17 mesh was chosen and the number of iterations in the iterative MSOR was limited to six. Even so, to accomplish three time steps on the simulator required 12 minutes of CPU time.

In order to check the results of this abbreviated mesh problem it was necessary to develop a serial solution to the problem. Son's FORTRAN program was converted to an ALGOL program titled CICHY/MASTER, Appendix C. MASTER was used on a 31x51 mesh at Reynolds Number of 40 and the results checked well with those of Son. The same program was then used to generate results for 3 time steps using a 9x17 mesh and with iterations in the SOR limited to 6. These results compared well with the results from GLYSOND. This close comparison was taken as proof that the GLYPNIR program worked well and was ready to be tested on ILLIAC IV.

The same test procedure was applied to the program using the direct solution of the stream function equation. The GLYPNIR program is titled CICHY/GLYDIRECT, Appendix B, and the ALGOL program is CICHY/DIRECT, Appendix D.

In order to have numerical results to check the solution obtained from GLYDIRECT on ILLIAC IV, DIRECT was used to solve the problem on

a 33x65 node mesh. These numerical results should compare closely with the numerical results obtained from GLYDIRECT run on ILLIAC IV using a similar sized mesh if the program is operating correctly. These numerical results are currently stored with the numerical results of Son at the Department of Chemical Engineering.

The next step in testing GLYSOND and GLYDIRECT is to run them on ILLIAC IV. This should be possible at least by June 1973. GLYSOND as shown in Appendix A is set up to solve a 9x17 mesh and limit MSOR to six iterations. A copy of this program is now resident in the TENEX file system at Ames and John Gaffney and Marvin Graham will attempt to run this as soon as the ILLIAC is ready. These results should compare well with those obtained from the simulator (the printouts are stored at the Department of Chemical Engineering). The next step should be to remove cards 153 and 597 from GLYSOND which will allow MSOR to iterate to convergence. Then run GLYSOND with NREY=40, NETA=31 and NTSI=51, and compare these results with those obtained by Son. CPU time should be requested so that comparisons of running time and accuracy can be made.

After GLYSOND has been tested, GLYDIRECT should receive similar testing. Because of changes in the CLYPNIR compiler one or two variable names in GLYDIRECT may now be reserved words. The compiler will point these out and they should be changed.

At present the final I/O specification are still not complete. It is expected that they should be finished soon and that as soon as they are finished a form of GLYPNIR I/O for ILLIAC IV will be implemented.

4.5 Problems with this Symmetric Formulation

There are several features of the symmetric formulation of the problem which indicate that a more general approach is desirable.

The case of symmetric vortices is realized in practice only up to a Reynolds number of about 40. Above this Reynolds number the flow breaks down into a pattern of vortex shedding. The symmetric formulation cannot represent this flow pattern and is thus limited in its range of application.

The use of circular cylindrical coordinates limits the extent to which the downstream boundary can be moved away from the cylinder. The parallel flow assumption made at this boundary is fairly restrictive and it is important that it have a negligible effect on the size and shape of the trailing vortices and on the pressure distribution around the cylinder. Due to the diverging radial coordinate lines, an unreasonable number of mesh points must be added to retain adequate downstream resolution as the boundary is moved away from the cylinder.

The mesh spacing in this formulation follows a strict geometric pattern, modified slightly to better account for the boundary layer. In fact, there are regions other than the boundary layer where variable gradients may be large but which are not adequately covered with mesh points, such as the shear layer at the near edges of the vortices. It would be desirable to be able to tailor the mesh size in any region to the size of the gradients expected in that region. This control over mesh size would require a significantly more complicated program.

4.6 Conclusions

The ability of a parallel processor to solve one particular type of numerical fluid dynamics problem has been established with the completion and testing of the GLYSOND and GLYDIRECT parallel programs. With the proper choice of the number of mesh points, these algorithms should operate efficiently and result in very rapid solutions. Actual testing on ILLIAC IV will be required to determine just how much faster the parallel program is than the serial program.

The placement of data in the PEM was shown to be very important in maintaining a high efficiency during certain portions of the program. The routing overhead required is generally negligible, except possibly in the case of very short rows.

The programming of a parallel machine is more difficult than a serial machine, but given a good understanding of the machine architecture and a working knowledge of both programming languages, the programming of an algorithm such as this one is not unreasonably difficult. Planning of data storage areas, enabling mode control, and data movement patterns represent some of the more difficult tasks.

Some of the most difficult problems encountered in the development of the symmetric algorithm related to the uncertainties in the supporting software and the unreliability of local hardware. Hopefully both of these situations have been improved to the point where they are no longer serious problems.

5. THE ASYMMETRIC FLOW AROUND A CYLINDER

5.1 Description of the Problem

The asymmetric flow around a cylinder is of particular interest since flows of this type are frequently observed in actual fluid flow situations. The famous von Karmen vortex street is an example of asymmetric vortex shedding behind a cylinder.

One objective of this second study, besides relaxing the conditions of symmetry, was to find a coordinate system which would allow the downstream boundary condition to be moved away from the cylinder while not increasing unreasonably the number of mesh points needed to maintain resolution. This constraint suggested that some kind of a rectangular coordinate system

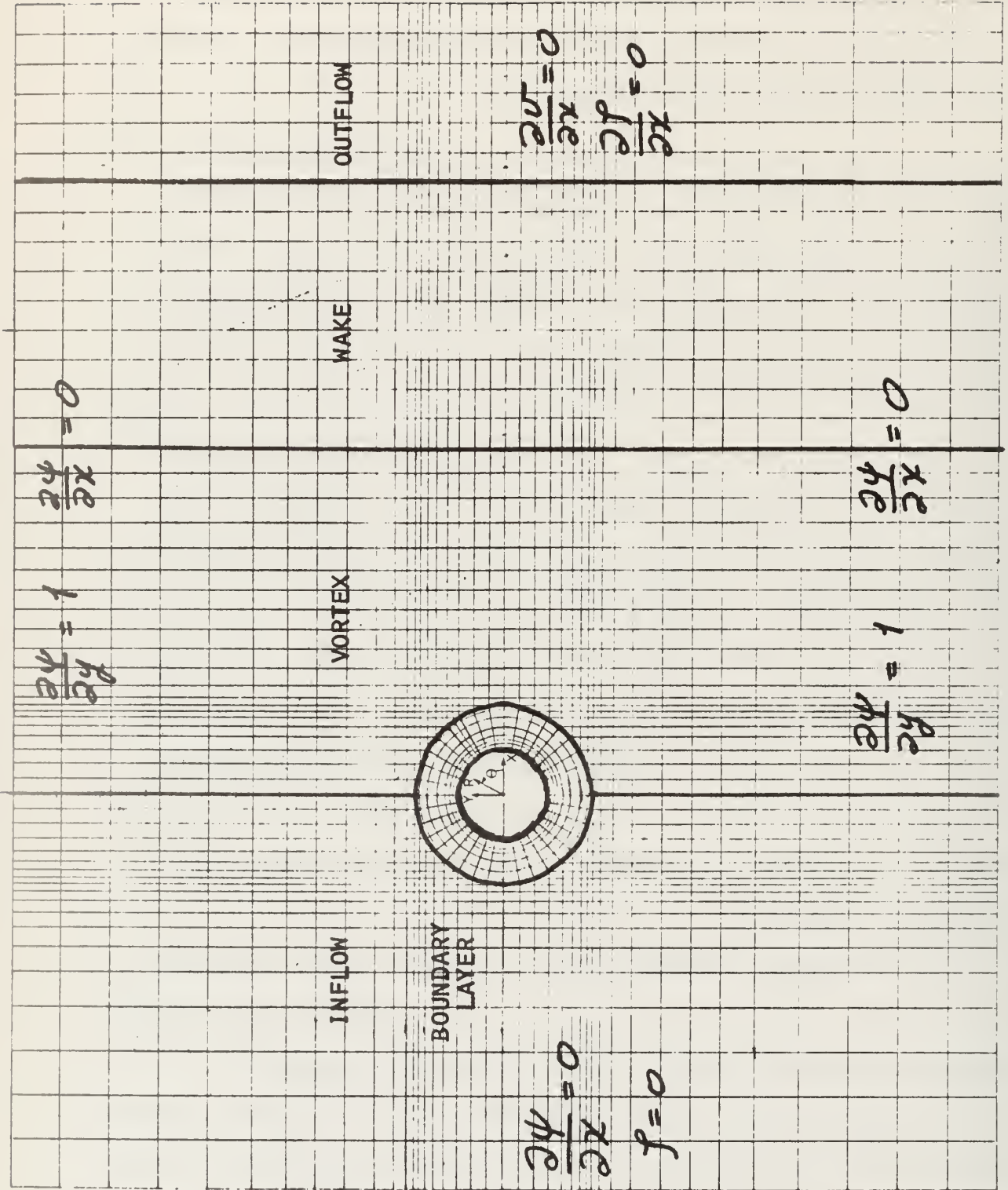
would be appropriate downstream. However, near the surface of the cylinder, where resolution is needed for the boundary layer, a circular cylindrical coordinate system seemed best.

The search for a coordinate system which would be cylinder like near the cylinder surface and rectangular downstream led to the trial of a set of coordinates based on the potential flow solution. These conformed well to the shape of the cylinder and became rectangular at large distances from the cylinder surface. These seemingly perfect coordinates had, however, one fatal flaw, a singularity at the leading and trailing stagnation points. After considering several methods to circumvent the singularity these coordinates were abandoned in favor of the combination of circular and rectangular coordinates proposed by D. C. Thoman and A. A. Szewczyk [5].

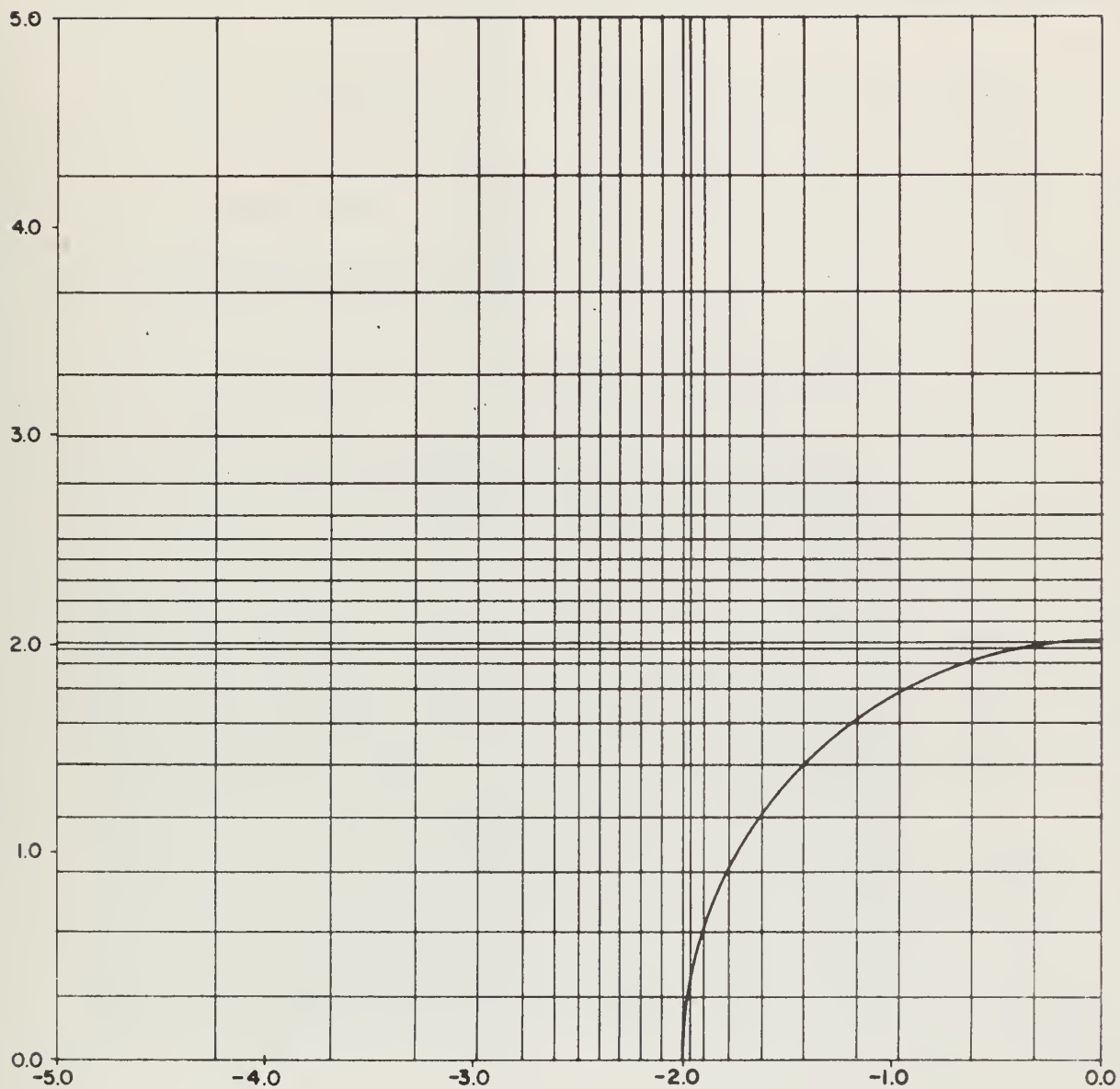
The theoretical development used for the asymmetric problem has been taken directly from the report mentioned above. The equations to be solved are basically the same as those developed in Son's work but the boundary conditions are slightly different since the flow is asymmetric. The boundary conditions and the organization of the flow field are shown in Figure 11.

The five regions shown in Figure 11 represent areas of differing fluid activity. The mesh distribution in each region has been carefully chosen to adequately resolve the expected variable gradients.

The mesh distribution over the important parts of Regions 2 and 3 is illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. Although these drawings are not exact, they show the increased concentration of mesh points just behind the cylinder, especially in the region where a shear layer might be expected. Fewer points are placed in Region 2, upstream of the cylinder, since the flow is expected to be quite regular there.

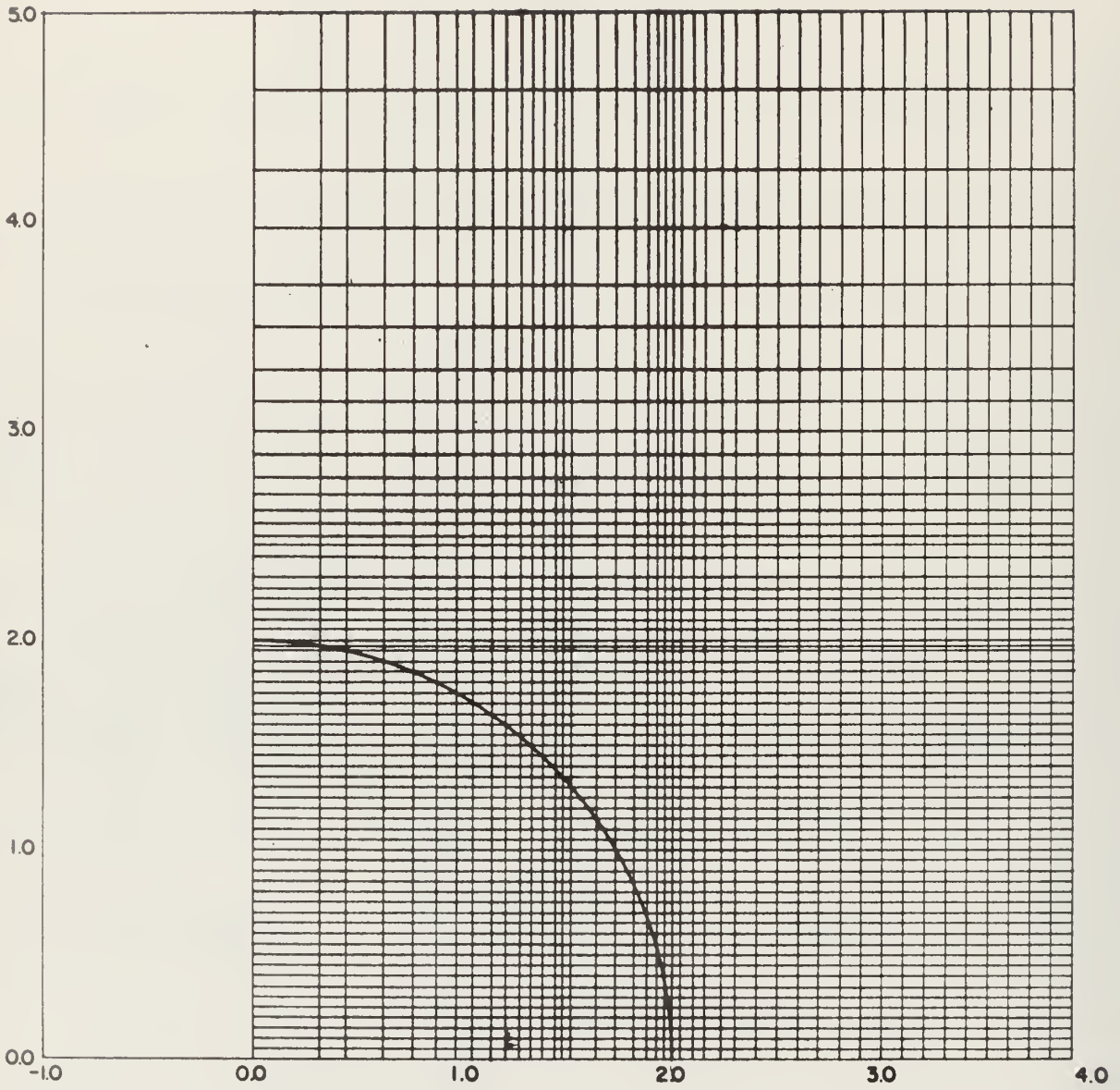


FIVE FLOW REGIONS AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS



PART OF REGION 2

FIGURE 12



PART OF REGION 3

FIGURE 13

The relative sizes of the lateral mesh spacing used in Regions 3, 4 and 5 are shown in Figure 14. The length of Regions 4 and 5 can be changed easily to assess the effect of the downstream boundary condition on the solution.

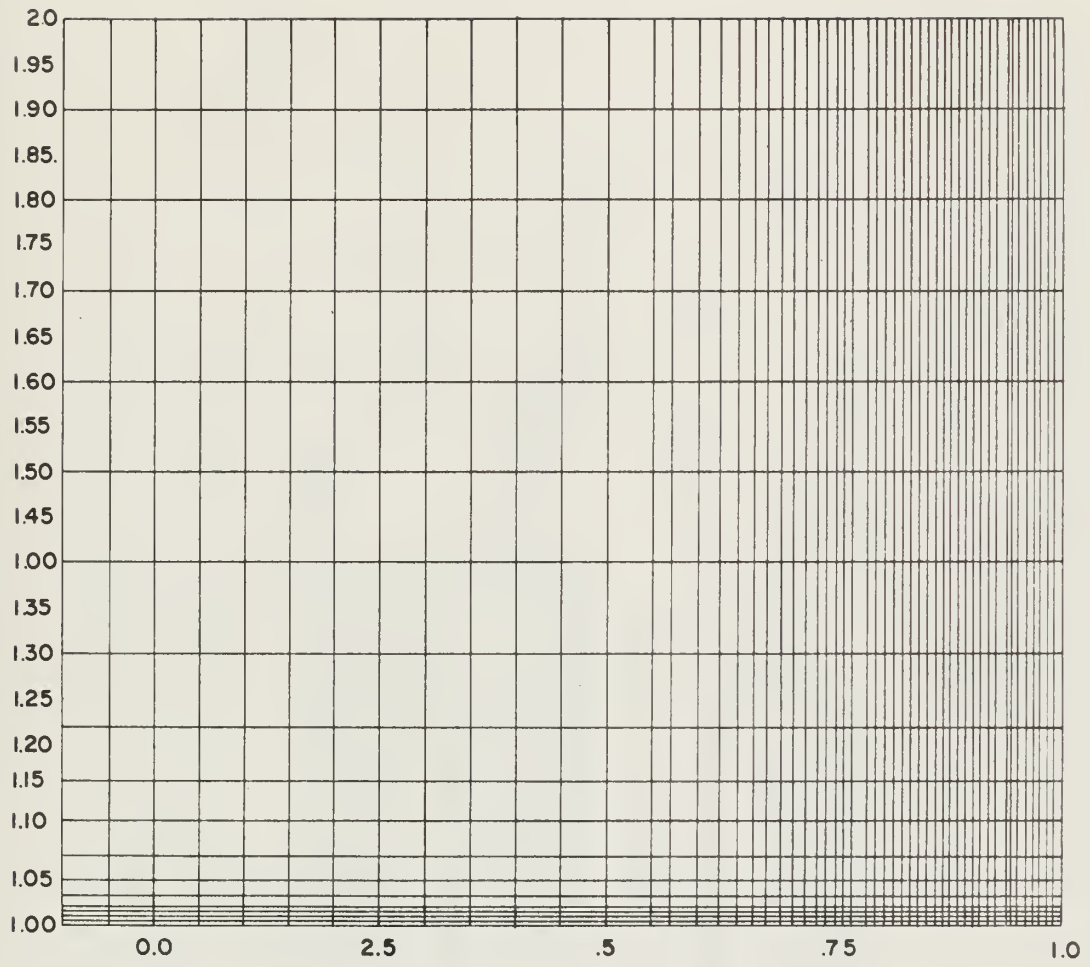
The mesh spacings used in the cylindrical coordinates of Region 1 are illustrated in Figure 15. The points at $R=2$ correspond to points in the rectangular meshes of Regions 2 and 3.

5.2 Development of the Algorithm

The general algorithm for the solution of the asymmetric problem follows the same pattern as discussed for the symmetric problem. A list of the steps in the algorithm are given in Figure 16.

Two sets of finite difference equations were required, one in rectangular coordinates and the other in cylindrical coordinates. The finite difference forms of the vorticity transport equation and the stream function equation for rectangular coordinates are shown in Figure 17. The equations are explicit and allow for a variable mesh size through the inclusions of the cell width b_i and cell height a_j .

The presence of the circular coordinate system in the interior of the rectangular system excludes the use of implicit techniques. It is, therefore, necessary to devise a finite difference form of the vorticity transport equation which is explicit. This form requires that two components of the fluid velocity, u and v , be computed from the stream function distribution before the vorticity values at the next time level can be obtained. The implicit methods used to solve for the vorticity in the symmetric problem were stable for almost any reasonable time step. The stable time step for the explicit method is generally smaller, thus increasing the computation time required to obtain a given solution.



REGION 1

FIGURE 15

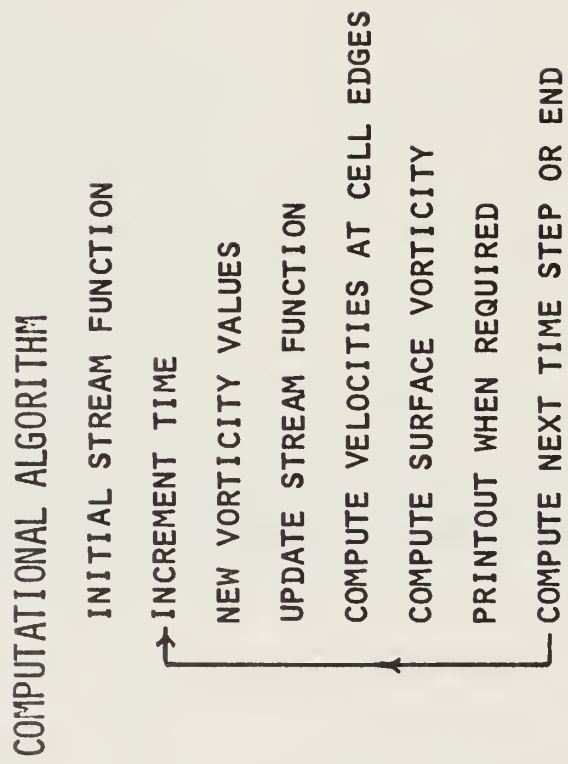


FIGURE 16

VORTICITY TRANSPORT EQUATION IN DIFFERENCE FORM

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tau_{i,j}^{k+1} - \tau_{i,j}^k}{\Delta \tau} + \frac{(\mu \tau)_{i+1/2,j}^k - (\mu \tau)_{i-1/2,j}^k}{a_j} + \frac{(\nu \tau)_{i,j+1/2}^k - (\nu \tau)_{i,j-1/2}^k}{a_j} \\ &= \partial \frac{1}{b_i} \left[\frac{\tau_{i+1,j}^k - \tau_{i,j}^k}{0.5(b_{i+1} + b_i)} - \frac{\tau_{i,j}^k - \tau_{i-1,j}^k}{0.5(b_i + b_{i-1})} \right] \\ &+ \partial \frac{1}{a_j} \left[\frac{\tau_{i,j+1}^k - \tau_{i,j}^k}{0.5(a_{j+1} + a_j)} - \frac{\tau_{i,j}^k - \tau_{i,j-1}^k}{0.5(a_j + a_{j-1})} \right] \end{aligned}$$

STREAM FUNCTION EQUATION IN DIFFERENCE FORM

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{i,j} = \frac{z}{d_{i,j}} & \left[\frac{\tau_{i,j}}{2} + \frac{\psi_{i-1,j}}{b_i(b_{i-1} + b_i)} + \frac{\psi_{i+1,j}}{b_i(b_i + b_{i+1})} \right] \\ & + \frac{\psi_{i,j-1}}{a_j(a_{j-1} + a_j)} + \frac{\psi_{i,j+1}}{a_j(a_j + a_{j+1})} \end{aligned}$$

FIGURE 17

Thoman and Szewczyk discuss the stability requirements for the explicit method in their report.

The difference approximation to a partial differential operator on a nonuniform mesh has a larger truncation error than that on a uniform mesh of similar cell size. The additional error arises due to the fact that the coefficient of the first neglected term in the Taylor's series approximation to the derivative contains the difference of the mesh sizes on each side of the point of interest. When the mesh size is uniform, this difference is zero and the effective accuracy of the approximation is increased by one order. However, in the case of a nonuniform mesh, this term must be retained and it contributes to the error in the approximation.

The importance of the error conditions mentioned above can be minimized when taken over the whole mesh by keeping the cell sizes constant wherever possible. When moving from a region of one cell size to that of another, the amount of cell to cell variation should be limited to an amount such that the coefficient of the first neglected term is always nearly zero. In addition, if the regions of changing cell size can be placed in areas where the value of the first neglected derivative itself is expected to be small, the error encountered will be even smaller.

Another technique to reduce error has been proposed but was not used in this study. After applying the explicit form to compute the values at the next time step, use the finite difference forms of the neglected derivatives to evaluate the error caused by truncating the Taylor's series approximation. Subtract this error from the computed values and repeat the process until the calculated truncation error is reduced to zero. This technique would improve the accuracy of the symmetric and asymmetric solutions and consideration should be given to applying it to these problems.

5.3 Programming the Algorithm

The program for the asymmetric flow problem is coded in the latest version of GLYPNIR. Appendix E contains the sections of code which have been completed at this time. Further work on the program will be needed before it can be run on ILLIAC IV. The following sections of the report discuss some of the problems encountered in programming this large code for ILLIAC, and describes some possible solutions. No attempt to optimize the code has been made at this point in its development.

5.3.1 The buffer system

The symmetric problem was small enough to be core contained. The asymmetric case, however, was too large to fit in the PEM and thus a buffer system was developed.

The total number of rows of PEM storage required to hold the entire stream function mesh was first determined. The total was then divided into four sections each containing nearly the same number of rows. This division was made strictly on the basis of the number of rows, without regard to the boundaries of the various flow regions. The section sizes were then doubled to account for the vorticity storage needed. A separate disk file was set up to hold each of the 4 sections. Two areas were reserved in the PEM, each area large enough to hold one section. The Buffer System is illustrated in Figure 18.

During the course of the computation, a section is read into or written out of one area while calculations proceed in the other. When calculations and transfers are complete, calculation moves to the second area and transfers begin on the area just calculated. Because of ILLIAC's great speed, it is expected that the transfer times will exceed the calculation time in most problems, a condition known as being I/O bound.

TWO BUFFER SYSTEM

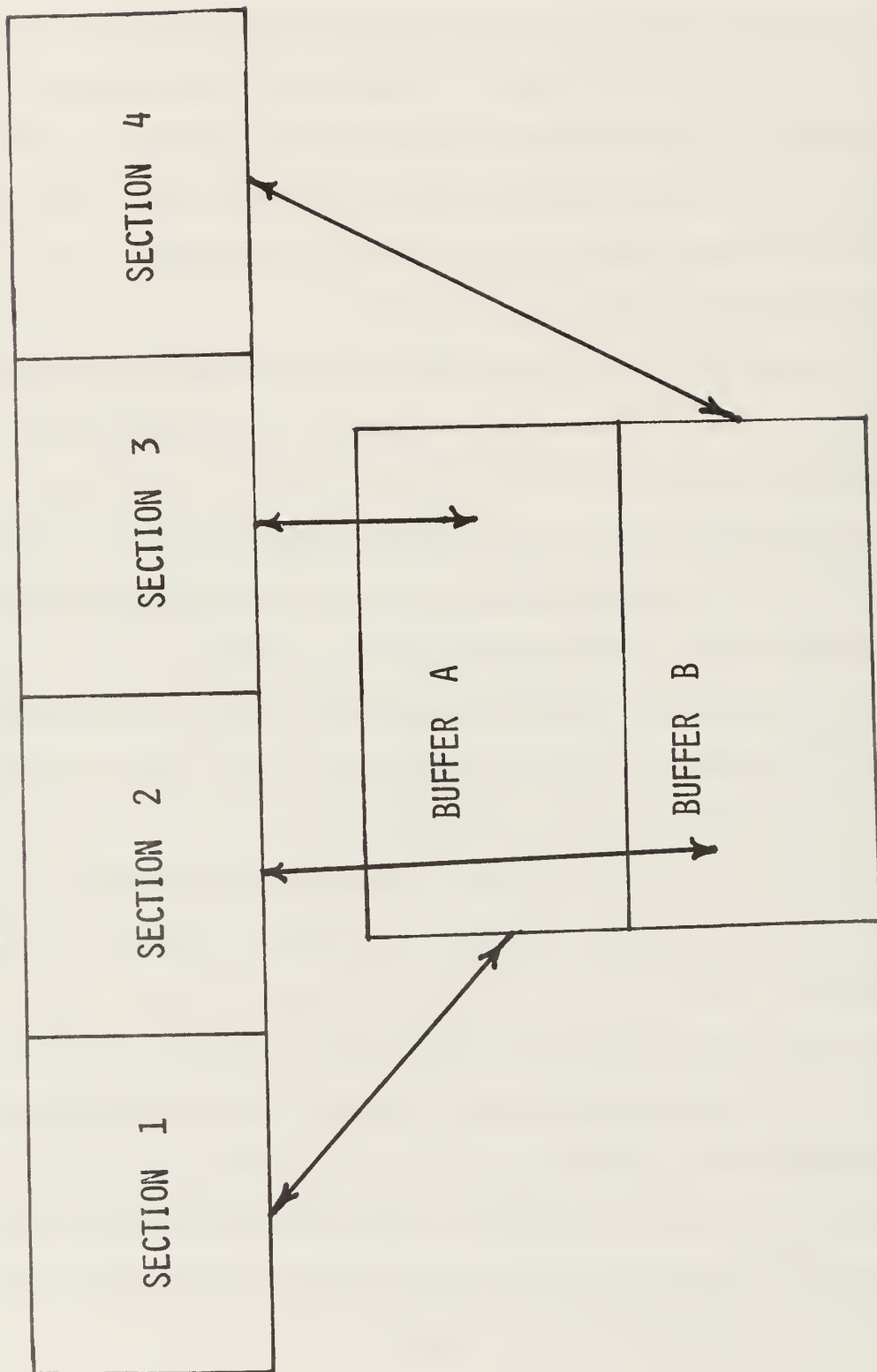


FIGURE 18

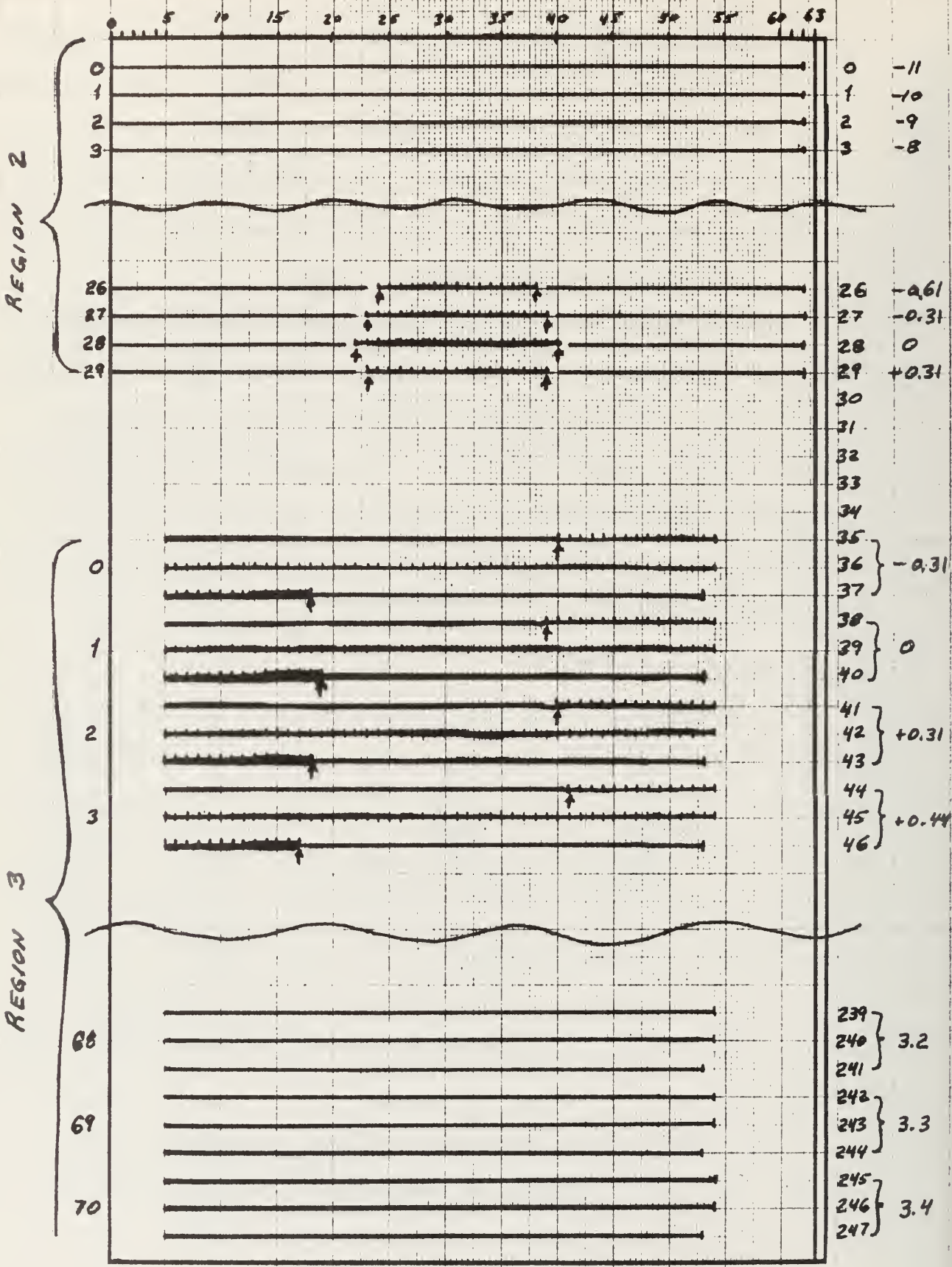
A working row (or rows) was designated outside of the transferable areas in PEM to assist in the transportation of information from one section to the next. When calculations are complete in a section, the last row in that section is moved to the work area. The first operation on the next section is to insert the new information from the work area into the first row. The calculations can then proceed as usual.

The sectioning of the program and the use of two buffers suggested that a separate piece of code could be used to carry out the calculations in each section. This idea has been implemented through the use of a separate subroutine for each section. The technique provides a logical organization to the program. It is particularly useful in this problem as it allows a fairly complicated program to be broken down into a series less complicated units.

5.3.2 Organization of PEM

The arrangement of the mesh points in PEM is a very important operation in setting up the program. It is necessary to lay out each buffer as a separate unit, indexed all the way through with respect to its first row. Figures 19 through 22 present the allocation of PEM storage for each buffer load. The numbers along the right edge are the buffer indicies. On their right are the coordinate value of the mesh line stored in that PEM row. The numbers on the left represent the regional indicies, indexed relative to the first row in the region. All of these indicies are used in the program.

The number of data points in a mesh row exceeds 64 in several regions. This makes necessary the sectioning of the row into pieces,



SECTION 1
BUFFER A

FIGURE 19

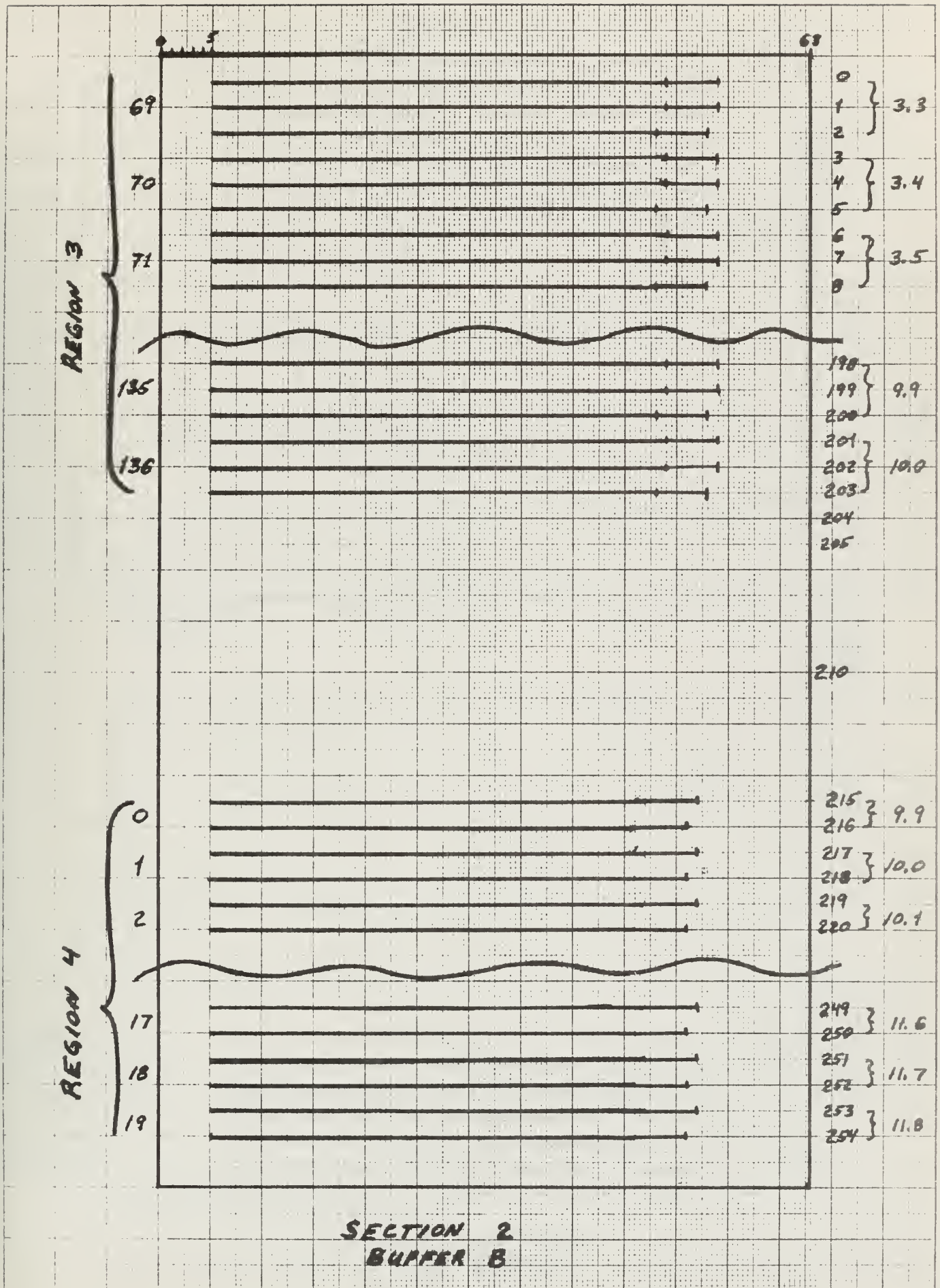


FIGURE 20

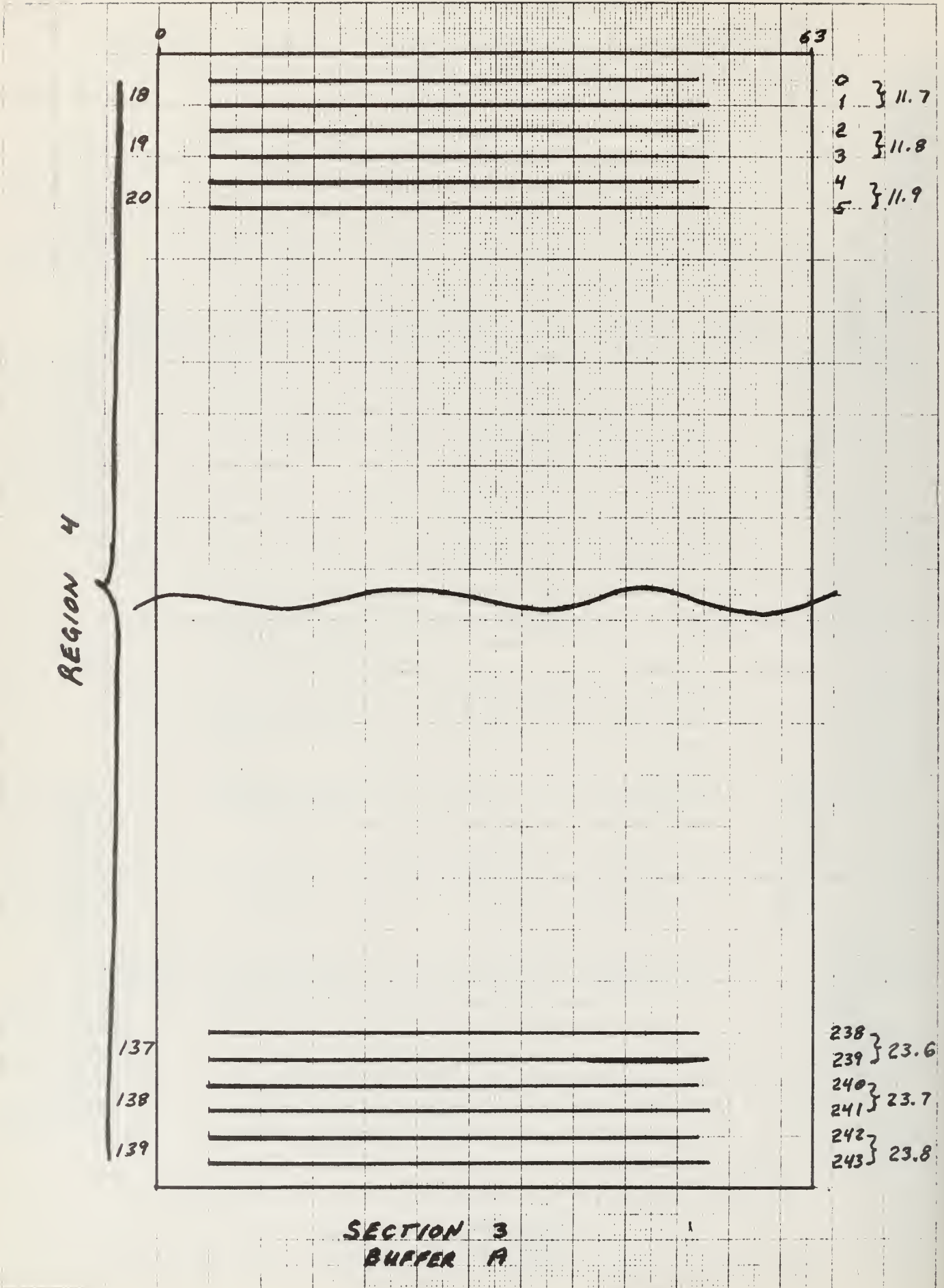
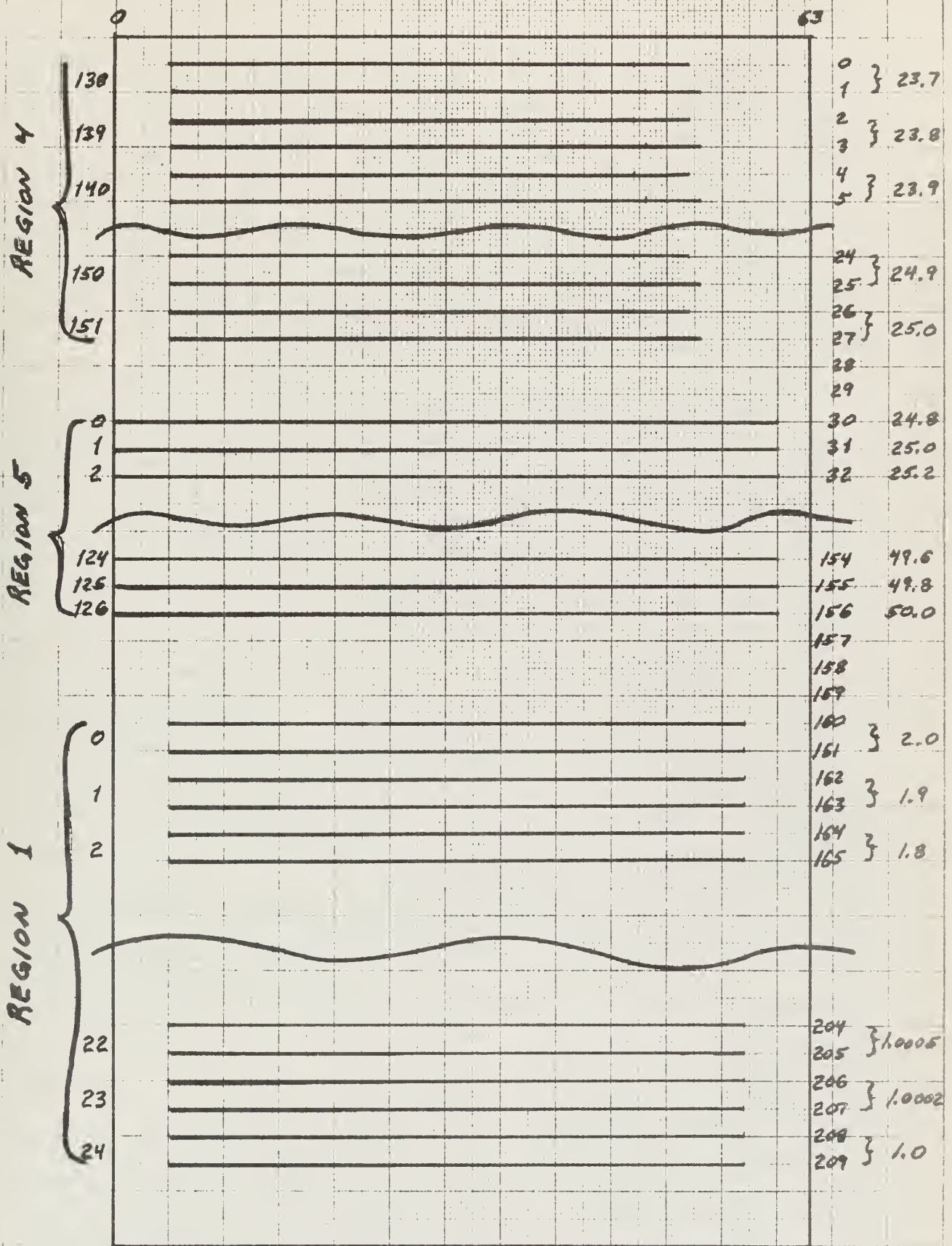


FIGURE 21



SECTION 4
BUFFER B

FIGURE 22

each of which will fit into a PE row. This sectioning results in complicated indexing problems. The sketches shown in Figures 19 to 22 are very useful in keeping the indexing straight. It is also necessary to leave at least one working position each side of the split in the row and to exchange data between working spaces as the computation proceeds from one PE row to another within a mesh row. This does cut into the efficiency of the calculations but it is difficult to assess how much.

The boolean mode variables control the enabling and disabling of PE's in the array. Each row has its own mode pattern. These patterns are carefully constructed so as to define exactly the active mesh. Separate mode patterns must be used when boundary conditions are evaluated. The data allocation sketches are very helpful in setting up the proper mode control patterns.

The nontransferable portion of PEM contains a number of variables which are associated with specific mesh points. The principle variables are the coordinate values of each mesh point, the cell width and height of each mesh point and the modes for each row. These are all assessed by regional indicies and are given a variable name which indicates to which region they belong. The coordinates and cell sizes must be provided by the user before the program is compiled. A separate procedure could be developed to obtain the cell sizes from the coordinates but that is not implemented in this program.

5.3.3 Boundary conditions

The boundary conditions which involve the endpoints of PEM rows require special attention. Each point must be treated separately, as in a serial machine. Since the endpoints are a small fraction of the total

mesh points, this inefficiency may not be too serious. The boundaries which involve whole PE rows are handled with little loss of efficiency.

The downstream boundary conditions used in this problem were taken directly from the report of Thoman and Szewczyk. They are that the axial velocity gradient and the axial vorticity gradient are both zero. These boundary conditions were selected from those experimentally tested as the ones which produced the most desirable solution. These conditions should be used in the initial version of this program but other more physically realistic conditions should be examined in the future. A boundary layer type of outflow condition with $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$ might produce satisfactory results. The fact that the distance between their cylinder and the downstream boundary was only 8.5 diameters may be one reason why Thoman and Szewczyk had difficulty with other boundary conditions. The asymmetric program developed here extends to 50 diameters.

5.3.4 Changing regions

At the place where the mesh distribution across the rows changes, a special treatment of the data must take place. If more mesh points are added, an interpolation is required. This is the case in going from Region 2 to Region 3. It can be seen that the new points needed have been placed exactly halfway between the existing points so that a simple averaging can be used to obtain the new values.

The process is as follows. The last row in Region 2 is moved to a work array. A second work array is filled consecutively with values from the first array but every other position is left blank. From the values on each side of a blank an average is obtained and inserted in the blank space. This new work area is then moved to the first row in Region 3 and the calculations proceed as usual.

This method works even when simple averaging is not used. The appropriate number of blanks must be left in the new work area and interpolation on the bracketing values must then be carried out using the coordinate values of the points involved.

5.4 Current Status of Program

The overall computational scheme to be used in the solution of the asymmetric problem has been developed and can be seen in the structure of the procedures used in CICHY/UNS in Appendix E. Much of the detail discussed in the preceding sections has yet to be programmed. Keeping track of indicies and control modes represents a most difficult task but frequent reference to the allocation sketches has proved very helpful.

5.5 Conclusions

The asymmetric problem is an excellent test case for evaluating the use of ILLIAC IV in solving fluid dynamic problems. The features which make it most attractive are its large size, requiring the use of buffers and overlapping I/O, and its nonuniform mesh size, with the accompanying indexing problems. These features are held in common with many of the types of fluid dynamic problems envisioned for solution on ILLIAC IV. Thus if this problem can be solved efficiently and rapidly, there is great hope for the increased use of ILLIAC IV in numerical fluid dynamics.

The programming of a large problem such as this can be speeded by the use of storage allocation charts. These are particularly helpful in determining the correct indicies and enabling mode patterns.

The use of a buffer system to handle problems with large data sets appears to work well. Only when actual I/O times and processor times are available can the actual efficiency of this method be determined.

6. FUTURE PROGRAMS IN THIS PROJECT

There are several interesting studies which can be built on the present work. First, of course, the asymmetric program should be completed. This, along with the symmetric program, should then be run on ILLIAC IV and careful account made of the time actually needed to solve the problem. The resulting solutions should then be compared to the serial solutions previously obtained and some conclusions drawn as to the benefit in speed and accuracy realized from using ILLIAC IV.

The effect of the actual mesh point density and distribution could be carried out easily once the asymmetric program is completed. It would be interesting to determine how to construct a mesh with just enough points to resolve the fluid motion accurately.

The effect of several downstream boundary conditions on the numerical solution could also be evaluated using the asymmetric program. It would be particularly interesting to evaluate boundary layer type conditions, since they imply that any fluid motions beyond the downstream boundary will not feed back to affect the solution near the cylinder.

An entirely different numerical approach to the problem of flow around a cylinder might be tried. Recently finite element methods have emerged as possible ways to solve fluid flow problems. Adapting these techniques for use on ILLIAC IV could be a useful and rewarding endeavor.

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- [5] Thoman, D. C. and Szewczyk, A. A., "Numerical Solutions of Time Dependent Two Dimensional Flow of a Viscous, Incompressible Fluid Over Stationary and Rotating Cylinders", Technical Report #66-14 (1966), Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Notre Dame.

APPENDIX A

```

$ZIP 00000100
$LIBRARY 00000200
          % CICHY/GLYSOND 00000300
          % 5/23/72 00000400
BEGIN 00000500
CREAL PI, DETA, DTSI, DT, DX, IDX, RLXP, LIMIT, NREY, KE, 00000600
          TLMT, DRE, ETAMAX, TSIMAX, TERM4I, TERMB, TERMB2, 00000700
          TERMD, TERMD2, DTI2, AT, BT, FT, CT, ET, GT, TA, DXS; 00000800
CINT NETA, NTSI, LL1, LL2, LL3, LL4, LL5, LL6, NITER, PINC, LM, 00000900
          EVEN ; 00001000
PINT CEVEN, CODD; 00001100
PREAL ETA, M, S ; 00001200
PREAL VECTOR PSI[ 20], ZETA[ 20] ; 00001300
BOOLEAN BCS1, BC11, BCS, SAVEMODE, BC, AD, BCT, BEV, BOD, BEVEN, 00001400
          BODD; 00001500
FILE LINE (10 ROWS ) ; 00001600
FILE I4DISK1 ="A / DISKFILE"( 90 ROWS FULL ) ; 00001700
LABEL FINI ; 00001800
% 00001900
% 00002000
% ***** 00002100
% 00002200
% 00002300
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00002400
EXP AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA); 00002500
          % EXPONENTIAL 00002600
          BEGIN 00002700
$* CALL EXP64 ; 00002800
          END ; 00002900
% ***** 00003000
% 00003100
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00003200
SIN AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA); 00003300
          % SINE 00003400
          BEGIN 00003500
$* CALL SIN64 ; 00003600
          END ; 00003700
% ***** 00003800
% 00003900
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00004000
LN AS RGA ( PE REAL ARG AS RGA ) ; 00004100
          % NATURAL LOGARITHM 00004200
          BEGIN 00004300
$* CALL LN64 ; 00004400
          END ; 00004500
% ***** 00004600
% 00004700
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00004800
ARCTAN AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ; 00004900
          % ARCTANGENT 00005000
          BEGIN 00005100
$* CALL ARCTAN64 ; 00005200
          END ; 00005300
% ***** 00005400
% 00005500
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00005600
PRINT1 (PCPOINT VAR, CINT PRNT) ; 00005700
          % PRINTS VALUES OF VARIABLE VAR FOR 00005800
          % THE ENTIRE NET 00005900
BEGIN 00006000

```

```

CINT  KL ;                                00006100
                                     % PARAMETERS REQUIRED ZETA[KL],LL6      00006200
SAVEMODE := MODE ;                       00006300
MODE := BCS ;                             00006400
LOOP  KL := 0, 1, LL6 DO                 00006500
BEGIN                                     00006600
  IF PRNT EQL 1 THEN SIMWRITE (LINE,     00006700
    "VORTICITY, ROW NUMBER ", KL ) ;     00006800
  IF PRNT EQL 2 THEN SIMWRITE (LINE,     00006900
    "STREAMFUNCTION, ROW NUMBER ", KL ) ; 00007000
  IF PRNT EQL 3 THEN SIMWRITE(LINE,     00007100
    "INITIAL STREAMFUNCTION, ROW NUMBER ",KL); 00007200
  SIMWRITE (LINE, VAR[KL] ) ;           00007300
  END ;                                  00007400
MODE := SAVEMODE ;                       00007500
END ;                                     00007600
% *****00007700
% *****00007800
                                     PE REAL SUBROUTINE                   00007900
SYSTEMPARAMETERS ;                       00008000
BEGIN                                     00008100
  MODE := TRUE ;                         00008200
  NREY := 40.0 ;                         00008300
  DT := 0.04 ;                           00008400
  TLMT := 0.08;                          00008500
  LIMIT := 0.00001 ;                     00008600
  NETA := 9 ;                             00008700
                                     % NUMBER OF THETA MESH POINTS      00008800
  NTSI := 17 ;                            00008900
                                     % NUMBER OF RADIAL MESH POINTS     00009000
  ETAMAX := 1.0 ;                        00009100
  TSIMAX := 1.5 ;                        00009200
  PINC := 1 ;                             00009300
  END ;                                  00009400
% *****00009500
% *****00009600
                                     PE REAL SUBROUTINE                   00009700
COMPUTESYSTEMCONSTANTS ;                 00009800
BEGIN                                     00009900
  MODE := TRUE ;                         00010000
  PI := 4 * ARCTAN(1) ;                  00010100
  BCS1 := BOOLEAN(8000000000000000(16) ) ; 00010200
  BC11 := BOOLEAN(0C00000000000000(16) ) ; 00010300
  AD := BOOLEAN(00000000000000001(16)) ; 00010400
  DETA := ETAMAX /(NETA - 1) ;           00010500
  DTSI := TSIMAX /(NTSI - 1) ;          00010600
  LL1 := NTSI - 2;                       00010700
                                     % LOOP LIMIT ONE, THE NUMBER OF * INTERNAL * 00010800
                                     % MESH POINTS IN THE RADIAL (TSI) DIRECTION00010900
  LL2 := NTSI - 3;                       00011000
                                     % LOOP LIMIT TWO, INDICATES TO THE PROGRAM 00011100
                                     % WHEN THE LAST SECTION HAS BEEN PROCESSED, 00011200
                                     % OR, WHEN THE LAST ROW HAS BEEN PROCESSED 00011300
                                     % IN THE THOMAS METHOD. 00011400
  IF LL1 LEQ 62 THEN LL3 := LL1          00011500
  ELSE BEGIN                              00011600
    IF LL1 LEQ 124 THEN LL3 := LL1/2    00011700
  ELSE BEGIN                              00011800
    IF LL1 LEQ 186 THEN LL3 := LL1/3    00011900
  ELSE BEGIN                              00012000

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```

                IF LL1 LEQ 248 THEN LL3 := LL1/4          00012100
ELSE BEGIN GO TO FINI END                               00012200
                END END END ;                             00012300
                % LOOP LIMIT THREE, THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL 00012400
                %   RADIAL MESH POINTS IN A SECTION, GIVEN 00012500
                %   HERE AT ITS MAXIMUM VALUE OF 62. THIS 00012600
                %   NUMBER MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE USER TO 00012700
                %   FIT THE NET LENGTH SO THAT LL1/LL3 IS 00012800
                %   A WHOLE NUMBER.                       00012900
LL4 := NETA - 2 ;                                       00013000
                % LOOP LIMIT FOUR, INDICATES THE NUMBER OF 00013100
                %   INTERNAL MESH POINTS IN THE CIRCUMFERENTIAL 00013200
                %   (ETA) DIRECTION. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER IS 62 00013300
LL5 := NETA - 3 ;                                       00013400
                % LOOP LIMIT FIVE, INDICATES WHEN THE LAST 00013500
                %   COLUMN HAS BEEN PROCESSED IN THE         00013600
                %   THOMAS METHOD                             00013700
LL6 := NTSI - 1 ;                                       00013800
KE := PI * DTSI ;                                       00013900
DX := EXP(KE) ;                                         00014000
IDX := 1.0/DX ;                                         00014100
                %                                         00014200
                % CALCULATE THE RELAXATION PARAMETER       00014300
                %                                         00014400
                BEGIN                                     00014500
                CREAL AR, BR, CR, DR ;                   00014600
                AR := 1.0 / ( NETA * NETA ) ;           00014700
                BR := 1.0 / ( NTSI * NTSI ) ;           00014800
                CR := (AR + BR) * 0.5 ;                 00014900
                DR := 0.5 * LN(CR) ;                   00015000
                DRE := EXP(DR) ;                        00015100
                RLXP := 2.0 / (1.0 + PI * DRE) ;        00015200
RLXP := 1.84 ;                                         00015300
                END ;                                     00015400
                %                                         00015500
                % CALCULATE THE BOOLEAN MASKS NEEDED FOR THE 00015600
                %   ARRAY WIDTH USED.                    00015700
                %                                         00015800
                BEGIN                                     00015900
                CINT J ;                                  00016000
                BC := FALSE ;                             00016100
                LOOP J:=1,1,LL4 DO                       00016200
                    BEGIN                                  00016300
                    BC := BC OR BCS1 ;                   00016400
                    BC := REVR(1,BC) ;                  00016500
                    END ;                                  00016600
                BCS := REVR(1,BC) ;                       00016700
                BCS := BCS OR BC11 ;                     00016800
                END ;                                     00016900
                % THE BOOLEAN VARIABLE BC MUST REFLECT THE 00017000
                %   WIDTH OF THE NET. A "1" SHOULD BE PLACED 00017100
                %   IN EACH BIT POSITION WHICH CORRESPONDS 00017200
                %   TO A PE CONTAINING ONE OF THE INTERNAL MESH 00017300
                %   POINTS. ALL OTHER BITS MUST BE ZERO. 00017400
                BEGIN                                     00017500
                CINT J ;                                  00017600
                BCT := FALSE ;                             00017700
                LOOP J := 1,1,LL3 DO                     00017800
                    BEGIN                                  00017900
                    BCT := BCT OR BCS1 ;                 00018000

```

```

      BCT := REVR(1,BCT);
      END;
    END;
    TERM4I := 0.25 / (DTSI * DETA) ;
    TERMB  := 2.0 / (NREY * DETA * DETA) ;
    TERMB2 := 2.0 * TERMB ;
    TERMD  := 2.0 / (NREY * DTSI * DTSI) ;
    TERMD2 := 2.0 * TERMD ;
    DTI2   := 2.0/DT ;

%
BEVEN := BOOLEAN(2AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA(16) ) ;
BODD  := BOOLEAN(5555555555555554(16) ) ;
IF ( ( LL1 DIV 2) * 2 - LL1 ) = 0
    THEN BEGIN
        EVEN := 1 ;
        LM  := LL1 ;
        END
    ELSE BEGIN
        EVEN := 0 ;
        LM  := LL2 ;
        END ;
BOD := BODD AND BC ;
BEV := BEVEN AND BC ;
CEVEN := 0 ;
Codd := 0 ;
DXS := DX * DX ;
MODE := BEV ;
CEVEN := 1 ;
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := BOD ;
Codd := 1 ;

%
AT  := RLXP * DTSI * DTSI ;
BT  := 2.0 * (DTSI * DTSI + DETA * DETA) ;
CT := AT/BT ;
FT := RLXP * DETA * DETA ;
ET := FT/BT ;
GT := CT * DETA * DETA ;
TA := 1.0 - RLXP ;

%
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := (PEN LEQ (NETA - 1) / 2 ) ;
ETA := PEN ;
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := (PEN GTR (NETA - 1) / 2 ) ;
ETA := (NETA - 1) - PEN ;
MODE := BC ;
M := ETA * PI * DETA ;
S := SIN(M) ;
MODE := TRUE ;
END ;
*****

%
%
      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
COMPUTEADICOEFFICIENTSANDSKEW (CREAL E, CNPOINT TERME,
      CNPOINT COFA, PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB,
      PCPOINT KFC, PCPOINT KFD ) ;
      BEGIN
      % SKEW COEFFICIENTS
      CINT K,J,L ;
      PREAL TERMA, TERMC ;

```

```

00018100
00018200
00018300
00018400
00018500
00018600
00018700
00018800
00018900
00019000
00019100
00019200
00019300
00019400
00019500
00019600
00019700
00019800
00019900
00020000
00020100
00020200
00020300
00020400
00020500
00020600
00020700
00020800
00020900
00021000
00021100
00021200
00021300
00021400
00021500
00021600
00021700
00021800
00021900
00022000
00022100
00022400
00022500
00022600
00022700
00022800
00022900
00023000
00023100
00023200
00023300
00023400
00023500

```



```

BEGIN                                % WORKING FORWARD COMPUTE      00029600
                                      % INTERMEDIATE VALUES          00029700
CINT  N ;                             00029800
                                      % BC CARRIES THE BIT PATTERN      00029900
                                      % REFLECTING THE WIDTH OF THE  00030000
                                      % NET. THIS INFORMATION IS    00030100
                                      % PASSED TO BCI FOR USE IN    00030200
                                      % ENABLING THE PROPER        00030300
                                      % PROCESSING ELEMENTS WHILE    00030400
                                      % OPERATING ON THE SKEWED      00030500
                                      % ARRAY.                       00030600
BCI := BCT;                           00030700
MODE := TRUE ;                         00030800
R := PEN + K ;                         00030900
                                      % R IS LIKE A POINTER WHICH    00031000
                                      % POINTS TO THE PROPER        00031100
                                      % VECTOR ELEMENT IN EACH PE    00031200
MODE := BCI ;                          00031300
                                      % W(1) = A(1)                   00031400
KFB[R] := KFB[R] / KFD[R] ;            00031500
                                      % Q(1) = B(1) / W(1)           00031600
KFC[R] := KFC[R] / KFD[R] ;            00031700
                                      % G(1) = D(1) / W(1)           00031800
LOOP  J := 2,1,LL4 DO                 00031900
  BEGIN                                00032000
    MODE := TRUE ;                    00032100
                                      % SHIFT INDEXING AND ENABLING  00032200
                                      % PARAMETERS                   00032300
    R := RTR(1,MODE,R) ;               00032400
    BCI := REVR(1,BCI) ;               00032500
    MODE := BCI ;                      00032600
    KFD[R] := KFD[R] - KFA[R]          00032700
                                      *RTR(1, ,KFB[R+1]) ;          00032800
                                      % W(R) = A(R) - C(R) * Q(R-1)    00032900
    KFB[R] := KFB[R] / KFD[R] ;        00033000
                                      % Q(R) = B(R) / W(R)           00033100
    KFC[R] := (KFC[R] - KFA[R]         00033200
              * RTR(1, ,KFC[R+1])     00033300
              / KFD[R] ;               00033400
                                      % G(R) = ( D(R) - C(R) * G(R-1) ) / W(R) 00033500
  END ;                                00033600
END ;                                  00033700
BEGIN                                % WORK BACKWARD TO GET SOLUTION 00033800
                                      % VECTORS                       00033900
KFD[R] := KFC[R] ;                     00034000
                                      % X(N) = G(N)                   00034100
LOOP  J := 1,1,LL5 DO                 00034200
  BEGIN                                00034300
    MODE := TRUE ;                     00034400
    R := RTL(1,MODE,R) ;               00034500
    BCI := REVL(1,BCI) ;               00034600
    MODE := BCI ;                      00034700
    KFD[R] := KFC[R] - KFB[R]          00034800
                                      *RTL(1, ,KFD[R-1]) ;          00034900
                                      % X(R) = G(R) - Q(R) * X(R+1)    00035000
                                      % NEW VORTICITY VALUES STORED  00035100
                                      % IN SKEWED FORM IN KFD[R]      00035200
  END ;                                00035300
END ;                                  00035400
END ;                                  00035500

```

```

MODE := TRUE ;                                00035600
END ;                                          00035700
% ***** 00035800
%
PE REAL SUBROUTINE                            00035900
UNSKEWANDSTOREINTERMEDIATEVORTICITY (PCPOINT KFD) ; 00036000
BEGIN % UNSKEW RESULTS AND OVERLAY VORTICITY NET 00036100
      % WITH THE NEW VALUES                    00036200
CINT J,K,L ;                                  00036300
MODE := BC ;                                  00036400
LOOP K := 0, LL3,LL2 DO                       00036500
  BEGIN                                        00036600
    LOOP J := 1,1,LL3 DO                     00036700
      BEGIN                                    00036800
        L := K + J ;                          00036900
        ZETA[L] := RTL(J-1,TRUE,KFD[L]) ;    00037000
      END ;                                    00037100
    END ;                                     00037200
  END ;                                       00037300
MODE := TRUE ;                                00037400
END ;                                          00037500
      % W[R] ::= KFD[R] OR D2                 00037600
      % Q[R] ::= KFB[R] OR B                  00037700
      % G[R] ::= KFC[R] OR D1                 00037800
      % X[R] ::= KFD[R] OR D2,W[R]           00037900
% ***** 00038000
%
PE REAL SUBROUTINE                            00038100
COMPUTENEWADICOEFFICIENTS (CNPOINT TERME, CNPOINT COFA, 00038200
PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB, PCPOINT KFC,
PCPOINT KFD ) ;                               00038300
BEGIN % DEVELOP NEW COEFFICIENTS              00038400
CINT J,K,L ;                                  00038500
PREAL TERMA, TERMC ;                          00038600
MODE := BC ;                                  00038700
LOOP J := 1, 1, LL1 DO                        00038800
  BEGIN                                        00038900
    TERMA := -(PSI[J+1] -PSI[J-1]) * TERM4I ; 00039000
    TERMC := -(RTL(1,TRUE,PSI[J]) - RTR(1,TRUE,PSI[J])) 00039100
      * TERM4I ;                               00039200
    COFA[J] := TERME[J] + TERMD2 ;            00039300
      % "A"                                    00039400
    <KFA[J] := (-TERMA+TERMB)* RTR(1,TRUE,ZETA[J]) 00039500
      +(TERME[J] - TERMB2 ) * ZETA[J]         00039600
      +(TERMA+TERMB) * RTL(1,TRUE,ZETA[J]) ; 00039700
      % "D"                                    00039800
    <KFB[J]:= (TERMC-TERMD) ;                  00039900
      % "B"                                    00040000
    <KFC[J]:= (-TERMC-TERMD) ;                00040100
      % "C"                                    00040200
  END ;                                       00040300
MODE := TRUE ;                                00040400
END ;                                          00040500
% ***** 00040600
%
PE REAL SUBROUTINE                            00040700
THOMASONCOLUMNSANDSTOREUPDATEDVORTICITY (CNPOINT TERME, 00040800
CNPOINT COFA, PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB,
PCPOINT KFC, PCPOINT KFD ) ;                00040900
BEGIN                                        00041000
CINT L,J ;                                    00041100

```

```

BEGIN          % THOMAS METHOD ON EACH COLUMN          00041600
MODE := BC ;          00041700
KFD[1] := COFA[1] ;          00041800
% W(1) = A(1), (747+1)          00041900
KFB[1] := KFB[1] / KFD[1] ;          00042000
% Q(1) = B(1) / W(1), (249+1), (747+1)          00042100
KFA[1] := ( KFA[1] - KFC[1] * ZETA[0] ) / KFD[1] ;          00042200
% G(1) = D(1) / W(1), (747+1)          00042300
LOOP J := 2, 1, LL1 DO          00042400
  BEGIN          00042500
  KFD[J]:=COFA[J]-KFC[J]*KFB[J-1] ;          00042600
  % W(R) = A(R) - C(R) * Q(R-1) , (249-1)          00042700
  KFB[J]:=KFB[J] / KFD[J] ;          00042800
  % Q(R) = B(R) / W(R)          00042900
  KFA[J]:=(KFA[J]-KFC[J]*KFA[J-1])/KFD[J] ;          00043000
  % G(R) = (D(R) - C(R) * G(R-1) ) / W(R)          00043100
  END ;          00043200
END ;          00043300
BEGIN          % ENTER RESULTS IN VORTICITY NET          00043400
ZETA[LL1] := KFA[LL1] ;          00043500
% X(N) = G(N)          00043600
LOOP J := 1, 1, LL2 DO          00043700
  BEGIN          00043800
  L := LL1 - J ;          00043900
  ZETA[L] := KFA[L] - KFB[L] * ZETA[L+1] ;          00044000
  % X(R) = G(R) - Q(R) * X(R+1), (747+1)          00044100
  END ;          00044200
MODE := TRUE ;          00044300
DISPLAY 0,1;          00044400
END ;          00044500
% *****          00044600
% *****          00044700
% *****          00044800
% *****          00044900
% *****          00045000
VORTICITY ( PCPOINT PSI, PCPOINT ZETA ) ;          00045100
BEGIN          % COMPUTE NEW VALUES OF THE VORTICITY USING          00045200
% THE PEACEMAN RACHFORD ALTERNATING DIRECTION          00045300
% IMPLICIT METHOD ( ADI )          00045400
CREAL E ;          00045500
PREAL VECTOR KFA[ 20],KFB[ 20],KFC[ 20],KFD[ 20];          00045600
CREAL VECTOR TERME[ 20] , COFA[ 20] ;          00045700
% PARAMETERS REQUIRED, DTSI, DELTA, NREY, PI, DX,          00045800
% DT, BC, LL1,LL2,LL3,LL4,LL5,BCI,          00045900
% TERM4I,TERMB,TERMB2,TERMD,TERMD2,          00046000
% DTI2,BCT          00046100
%          00046200
MODE := BC ;          00046300
E := PI * DX ;          00046400
DISPLAY 0,1;          00046500
% IN THE FIRST HALF TIME STEP THE VORTICITY          00046600
% IS IMPLICIT ACROSS THE ROWS. BY SKEWING          00046700
% THE ARRAYS OF COEFFICIENTS, ALL ROWS CAN          00046800
% BE OPERATED ON SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE          00046900
% THOMAS METHOD IS APPLIED SEQUENTIALLY TO          00047000
% EACH ELEMENT IN A ROW.          00047100
%          00047200
MODE := TRUE ;          00047300

```



```

COMPUTEADICOEFFICIENTSANDSKEW (E,TERME,COFA,KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00047400
THOMASONROWS (KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00047500
UNSKEWANDSTOREINTERMEDIATEVORTICITY (KFD) ; 00047600
% 00047700
% IN THE SECOND HALF TIME STEP THE VORTICITY 00047800
% IS IMPLICIT WITHIN THE COLUMNS. WITH 00047900
% THE COEFFICIENTS STORED STRAIGHT, ALL 00048000
% COLUMNS CAN BE OPERATED ON SIMULTANEOUSLY. 00048100
% THE THOMAS METHOD IS APPLIED SEQUENTIALLY 00048200
% TO EACH ELEMENT IN A COLUMN. 00048300
% 00048400
COMPUTENEWADICOEFFICIENTS (TERME,COFA,KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00048500
THOMASONCOLUMNSANDSTOREUPDATEDVORTICITY (TERME,COFA, 00048600
KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00048700
MODE := TRUE ; 00048800
END ; 00048900

```

```

% ***** 00049000
% 00049100

```

```

PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00049200
NEWPSI (PINT J,PINT K,CINT OUT LIM,PREAL OUT E,BOOLEAN PMODE) ; 00049300
BEGIN 00049400
PREAL TRMA,TRMB,TRMC,TRMD,TEST,DIF ; 00049500
MODE := PMODE ; 00049600
TRMA := TA * PSI[J] ; 00049700
TRMB := CT * (RTL(1,,PSI[K]) 00049800
+ RTR(1,,PSI[K])) ; 00049900
TRMC := ET *(PSI[J+1] + PSI[J-1]) ; 00050000
TRMD :=( E * E * ZETA[J]) * GT ; 00050100
% 00050200
% SAVE THE OLD VALUE OF THE STREAM FUNCTION. 00050300
% 00050400
TEST := PSI[J] ; 00050500
% 00050600
% COMPUTE NEW VALUES OF STREAM FUNCTION. 00050700
% 00050800
PSI[J] := TRMA + TRMB + TRMC - TRMD ; 00050900
% 00051000
% TEST FOR CONVERGENCE 00051100
% 00051200
DIF := PSI[J] - TEST ; 00051300
IF ABS(DIF) GTR LIMIT THEN LIM := 1 ; 00051400
E := E * DXS ; 00051500
END ; 00051600

```

```

% ***** 00051700
% 00051800

```

```

PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00051900
STREAMFUNCTION ( PCPOINT PSI, PCPOINT ZETA ) ; 00052000
BEGIN % DETERMINE THE NEW VALUES OF THE STREAM 00052100
% FUNCTION USING THE MODIFIED SUCCESSIVE 00052200
% OVERRELAXATION (MSOR) METHOD 00052300
LABEL ITERATE ; 00052400
PREAL E ; 00052500
CINT C, PASS, LIM ; 00052600
PINT J, K, SW1, SW2 ; 00052700
BOOLEAN BEND, PMODE ; 00052800
% PARAMETERS REQUIRED, RLXP, DX, BC, DTSI, DELTA, 00052900
% PI, LL1, LL2, LIMIT,AT,BT,CT, 00053000
% ET,FT,GT,TA,DXS,PINC,LM 00053100
MODE := BC ; 00053200
NITER := 0 ; 00053300

```

```

ITERATE:  BEGIN                                00053400
          LABEL CONVERGED, PASS2 ;             00053500
          % THE MODIFIED SUCCESSIVE OVERRELAXATION METHOD 00053600
          % IS AN ITERATIVE METHOD WHICH REQUIRES THAT 00053700
          % SUCCESSIVE VALUES OF THE STREAM FUNCTION 00053800
          % CONVERGE TO THE TRUE VALUE. CONVERGENCE 00053900
          % IS MEASURED BY COMPUTING THE ABSOLUTE 00054000
          % DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VALUE OF THE STREAM 00054100
          % FUNCTION ON TWO SUCCESSIVE ITERATES 00054200
          % AND COMPARING IT TO AN ERROR 00054300
          % LIMIT. WHEN THE ERROR IS 00054400
          % LESS THAN THE LIMIT AT EACH MESH POINT, 00054500
          % CONVERGENCE IS ASSUMED. LIM IS A CU 00054600
          % VARIABLE WHICH IS SET TO ZERO AT THE 00054700
          % BEGINNING OF EACH ITERATION. IF ANY MESH 00054800
          % POINT FAILS THE CONVERGENCE TEST, LIM 00054900
          % IS THEN SET EQUAL TO ONE AND THUS 00055000
          % INDICATES TO THE PROGRAM THAT ANOTHER 00055100
          % ITERATION IS NEEDED. 00055200
          LIM := 0 ; 00055300
          % DEVELOP THE TERMS IN THE FINITE DIFFERENCE 00055400
          % FORMULA FOR FINDING AN IMPROVED VALUE 00055500
          % OF THE STREAM FUNCTION. 00055600
$*      DISPLAY 0,1 ; 00055700
          PASS := 1 ; 00055800
          SW1 := CEVEN ; 00055900
          SW2 := CODD ; 00056000
          BEND := BOD ; 00056100
          NITER := NITER + 1 ; 00056200
PASS2:  FOR ALL SW1 = 1 DO E := PI * DXS ; 00056300
          FOR ALL SW1 = 0 DO E := PI * DX ; 00056400
          LOOP C := 1, 2, LM DO 00056500
              BEGIN 00056600
                  J := C + SW1 ; 00056700
                  K := C + SW2 ; 00056800
                  PMODE := MODE ; 00056900
                  NEWPSI (J,K,LIM,E,PMODE) ; 00057000
                  MODE := BC ; 00057100
                  END ; 00057200
                  % IF THERE ARE AN ODD NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE 00057300
                  % PSI NET, THE LAST ROW MUST BE UPDATED BY 00057400
                  % THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE WHICH OPERATES 00057500
                  % ON ONLY THE ODD COLUMNS IN PASS ONE AND 00057600
IF EVEN = 0 THEN 00057800
          % THE EVEN COLUMNS IN PASS TWO. 00057700
              BEGIN 00057900
                  J := LL1 ; 00058000
                  K := LL1 ; 00058100
                  PMODE := BEND ; 00058200
                  NEWPSI (J,K,LIM,E,PMODE) ; 00058300
                  MODE := BC ; 00058400
                  END ; 00058500
                  % AFTER PASS ONE THE CONTROL VARIABLES ARE 00058600
                  % ADJUSTED FOR PASS TWO. 00058700
IF PASS = 1 THEN 00058800
          BEGIN 00058900
              PASS := 2 ; 00059000
              SW1 := CODD ; 00059100
              SW2 := CEVEN ; 00059200
              BEND := BEV ; 00059300

```


APPENDIX B

\$ZIP		00000200
\$LIBRARY		00000300
	% CICHY/GLYDIRECT	00000400
	% 5/24/72	00000500
BEGIN		00000600
CREAL PI, DETA, DTSI, DT, DX, IDX, NREY, KE,		00000700
TLMT, ETAMAX, TSIMAX, TERM4I, TERMB, TERMR2,		00000800
TERMD,TERMD2,DTI2,HX,HY ;		00000900
CINT NETA, NTSI, LL1, LL2,LL3,LL4,LL5,LL6, NITER,PINC,		00001000
CN,CM,PP,I,J,CK,CS,OFF,PPP,K ;		00001100
PINT CEVEN, CODD ;		00001200
PINT VECTOR INDEX(1) ;		00001300
PREAL ETA, M, S, X, E ;		00001400
PREAL VECTOR PSI(20), ZETA(20),A(1),SS(1),IS(1) ;		00001500
BOOLEAN RCS1, BCL1, BCS, SAVEMODE, BC, AD,BCT ;		00001600
FILE LINE (10 ROWS) ;		00001700
FILE I4DISK1 ="A / DISKFILE"(90 ROWS FULL) ;		00001800
LABEL FINI ;		00001900
%		00002000
%		00002100
%		00002200
*****		00002300
%		00002400
	PE REAL SUBROUTINE	00002500
EXP AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ;		00002600
	% EXPONENTIAL	00002700
BEGIN		00002800
CALL EXP64 ;		00002900
END ;		00003000
%		00003100
%		00003200
	PE REAL SUBROUTINE	00003300
SIN AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ;		00003400
	% SINE	00003500
BEGIN		00003600
CALL SIN64 ;		00003700
END ;		00003800
%		00003900
%		00004000
	PE REAL SUBROUTINE	00004100
COS AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ;		00004200
	% COSINE	00004300
BEGIN		00004400
CALL COS64 ;		00004500
END ;		00004600
%		00004700
%		00004800
	PE REAL SUBROUTINE	00004900
LN AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ;		00005000
	% NATURAL LOGARITHM	00005100
BEGIN		00005200
CALL LN64 ;		00005300
END ;		00005400
%		00005500
%		00005600
	PE REAL SUBROUTINE	00005700
ARCTAN AS RGA (PE REAL ARG AS RGA) ;		00005800
	% ARCTANGENT	00005900
BEGIN		00006000
CALL ARCTAN64 ;		00006100

```

%      END ;
%      *****
%      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
PRINT1 (PCPOINT VAR, CINT PRNT) ;
% PRINTS VALUES OF VARIABLE VAR FOR
% THE ENTIRE NET
BEGIN
CINT KL ;
% PARAMETERS REQUIRED ZETA[KL],LL6
SAVEMODE := MODE ;
MODE := BCS ;
LOOP KL := 0, 1, LL6 DO
BEGIN
IF PRNT EQL 1 THEN SIMWRITE (LINE,
"VORTICITY, ROW NUMBER ", KL ) ;
IF PRNT EQL 2 THEN SIMWRITE (LINE,
"STREAMFUNCTION, ROW NUMBER ", KL ) ;
IF PRNT EQL 3 THEN SIMWRITE (LINE,
"INITIAL STREAMFUNCTION, ROW NUMBER ",KL);
SIMWRITE (LINE, VAR[KL] ) ;
END ;
MODE := SAVEMODE ;
END ;
% *****
%      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
SYSTEMPARAMETERS ;
BEGIN
MODE := TRUE ;
NREY := 40.0 ;
DT := 0.04 ;
TLMT := 0.08;
NETA := 9 ;
% NUMBER OF THETA MESH POINTS
NTSI := 17 ;
% NUMBER OF RADIAL MESH POINTS
ETAMAX := 1.0 ;
TSIMAX := 1.5 ;
PINC := 1 ;
END ;
% *****
%      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
COMPUTESYSTEMCONSTANTS ;
BEGIN
MODE := TRUE ;
PI := 4 * ARCTAN(1) ;
RCS1 := BOOLEAN(8000000000000000(16) ) ;
BC11 := BOOLEAN(0C00000000000000(16) ) ;
AD := BOOLEAN(0000000000000001(16)) ;
DETA := ETAMAX / (NETA - 1) ;
DTSI := TSIMAX / (NTSI - 1) ;
HX := 1.0 / (DTSI * DTSI) ;
HY := 1.0 / (DETA * DETA) ;
LL1 := NTSI - 2;
% LOOP LIMIT ONE, THE NUMBER OF * INTERNAL *
% MESH POINTS IN THE RADIAL (TSI) DIRECTION
LL2 := NTSI - 3;
% LOOP LIMIT TWO, INDICATES TO THE PROGRAM

```

```

% WHEN THE LAST SECTION HAS BEEN PROCESSED, 00012200
% OR, WHEN THE LAST ROW HAS BEEN PROCESSED 00012300
% IN THE THOMAS METHOD. 00012400
IF LL1 LEQ 62 THEN LL3 := LL1 00012500
ELSE BEGIN 00012600
IF LL1 LEQ 124 THEN LL3 := LL1/2 00012700
ELSE BEGIN 00012800
IF LL1 LEQ 186 THEN LL3 := LL1/3 00012900
ELSE BEGIN 00013000
IF LL1 LEQ 248 THEN LL3 := LL1/4 00013100
ELSE BEGIN GO TO FINI END 00013200
END END END ; 00013300
% LOOP LIMIT THREE, THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL 00013400
% RADIAL MESH POINTS IN A SECTION, GIVEN 00013500
% HERE AT ITS MAXIMUM VALUE OF 62. THIS 00013600
% NUMBER MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE USER TO 00013700
% FIT THE NET LENGTH SO THAT LL1/LL3 IS 00013800
% A WHOLE NUMBER. 00013900
LL4 := NETA - 2 ; 00014000
% LOOP LIMIT FOUR, INDICATES THE NUMBER OF 00014100
% INTERNAL MESH POINTS IN THE CIRCUMFERENTIAL 00014200
% (ETA) DIRECTION. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER IS 62 00014300
LL5 := NETA - 3 ; 00014400
% LOOP LIMIT FIVE, INDICATES WHEN THE LAST 00014500
% COLUMN HAS BEEN PROCESSED IN THE 00014600
% THOMAS METHOD 00014700
LL6 := NTSI - 1 ; 00014800
KE := PI * DTSI ; 00014900
DX := EXP(KE) ; 00015000
IDX := 1.0/DX ; 00015100
% 00015200
% CALCULATE THE BOOLEAN MASKS NEEDED FOR THE 00015300
% ARRAY WIDTH USED. 00015400
% 00015500
BEGIN 00015600
CINT J ; 00015700
BC := FALSE ; 00015800
LOOP J:=1,1,LL4 DO 00015900
BEGIN 00016000
RC := BC OR BCS1 ; 00016100
BC := REVR(1,BC) ; 00016200
END ; 00016300
BCS := REVR(1,BC) ; 00016400
BCS := BCS OR BC11 ; 00016500
END ; 00016600
% THE BOOLEAN VARIABLE BC MUST REFLECT THE 00016700
% WIDTH OF THE NET. A "1" SHOULD BE PLACED 00016800
% IN EACH BIT POSITION WHICH CORRESPONDS 00016900
% TO A PE CONTAINING ONE OF THE INTERNAL MESH 00017000
% POINTS. ALL OTHER BITS MUST BE ZERO. 00017100
BEGIN 00017200
CINT J; 00017300
BCT := FALSE ; 00017400
LOOP J := 1,1,LL3 DO 00017500
BEGIN 00017600
BCT := BCT OR BCS1 ; 00017700
BCT := REVR(1,BCT); 00017800
END; 00017900
END; 00018000
TERM4I := 0.25 / (DTSI * DETA) ; 00018100

```



```

TERMB := 2.0 / (NREY * DELTA * DELTA) ; 00018200
TERMB2 := 2.0 * TERMB ; 00018300
TERMD := 2.0 / (NREY * DTSI * DTSI) ; 00018400
TERMD2 := 2.0 * TERMD ; 00018500
DTI2 := 2.0 / DT ; 00018600
% 00018700

MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := (PEN LEQ (NETA - 1) / 2) ;
ETA := PEN ;
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := (PEN GTR (NETA - 1) / 2) ;
ETA := (NETA - 1) - PEN ;
MODE := BC ; 00018800
M := ETA * PI * DELTA ;
S := SIN(M) ; 00019100
MODE := TRUE ; 00019200
END ; 00019300
% ***** 00019400
%
PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00019500
COMPUTEADICOEFFICIENTSANDSKEW (CREAL E, CNPOINT TERME, 00019600
CNPOINT COFA, PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB, 00019700
PCPOINT KFC, PCPOINT KFD) ; 00019800
% SKEW COEFFICIENTS 00019900
BEGIN 00020000
CINT K, J, L ; 00020100
PREAL TERMA, TERMC ; 00020200
BOOLEAN BCI ; 00020300
MODE := BC ; 00020400
% IF THE NET LENGTH (RADIAL DIRECTION) IS 00020500
% LONGER THAN 62, THE NET MUST BE SEPARATED 00020600
% INTO SEVERAL EQUAL LENGTH SECTIONS. A 00020700
% SECTION MAY AT MOST BE 62 ROWS LONG 00020800
% (LL3=62) AND 62 WIDE (LL4=62) . THE 00020900
% PROGRAM TREATS ONE SECTION AT A TIME UNTIL 00021000
% ALL SECTIONS HAVE BEEN SOLVED FOR THE 00021100
% NEW VORTICITY VALUES. LL2 TELLS THE 00021200
% PROGRAM WHEN THE LAST SECTION HAS BEEN 00021300
% PROCESSED. 00021400
LOOP K := 0, LL3, LL2 DO 00021500
BEGIN 00021600
BCI := BC ; 00021700
MODE := BCI ; 00021800
LOOP J := 1, 1, LL3 DO 00021900
% THERE ARE LL3 ROUTES IN EACH 00022000
% SECTION TO SKEW THE ARRAY. 00022100
BEGIN 00022200
L := K + J ; 00022300
TERMA := -(PSI[L+1] - PSI[L-1]) * TERM4I ; 00022400
TERMC := -(RTL(1, TRUE, PSI[L]) - RTR(1, TRUE, PSI[L])) 00022500
* TERM4I ; 00022600
TERME[L] := E * E * DTI2 ; 00022700
COFA[L] := TERME[L] + TERMB2 ; 00022800
% " A " 00022900

```

```

E := E * DX ;                                00023000
KFA[L] := RTR(J-1, ,TERMA - TERMB ) ;        00023100
% " C "                                       00023200
KFB[L] := RTR(J-1, , -TERMA - TERMB ) ;      00023300
% " B "                                       00023400
KFC[L] := RTR(J-1, , (TERMC+TERMD) * ZETA[L-1] 00023500
+ (TERME[L]-TERMD2) * ZETA[L]                00023600
+ (-TERMC+TERMD) * ZETA[L+1]);              00023700
% " D "                                       00023800
KFD[L] := COFA[L] ;                          00023900
BCI := REVR(1,BCI) ;                          00024000
MODE := BCI ;                                 00024100
END ;                                         00024200
END ;                                         00024300
MODE := TRUE ;                               00024400
END ;                                         00024500
% ***** 00024600
% PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00024700
THOMASONROWS (PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB, PCPOINT KFC, PCPOINT KFD ) ; 00024800
BEGIN % APPLY THE THOMAS METHOD TO EACH ROW IN THE 00024900
% SECTION SIMULTANEOUSLY THUS INVERTING 00025000
% LL3 MATICIES AT A TIME. 00025100
% 00025200
% REFERENCE TEXT: LAPIDUS, L. , DIGITAL 00025300
% COMPUTATION FOR CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, 00025400
% MC GRAW-HILL, 1962, P.254. 00025500
CINT J,K ; 00025600
MODE := TRUE ; 00025700
LOOP K := 0,LL3, LL2 DO 00025800
BEGIN 00025900
PINT R ; 00026000
BOOLEAN BCI ; 00026100
BEGIN % WORKING FORWARD COMPUTE 00026200
% INTERMEDIATE VALUES 00026300
CINT N ; 00026400
% BC CARRIES THE BIT PATTERN 00026500
% REFLECTING THE WIDTH OF THE 00026600
% NET. THIS INFORMATION IS 00026700
% PASSED TO BCI FOR USE IN 00026800
% ENABLING THE PROPER 00026900
% PROCESSING ELEMENTS WHILE 00027000
% OPERATING ON THE SKEWED 00027100
% ARRAY. 00027200
BCI := BCT; 00027300
MODE := TRUE ; 00027400
R := PEN + K ; 00027500
% R IS LIKE A POINTER WHICH 00027600
% POINTS TO THE PROPER 00027700
% VECTOR ELEMENT IN EACH PE 00027800
MODE := BCI ; 00027900
% w(1) = A(1) 00028000
KFB[R] := KFB[R] / KFD[R] ; 00028100
% Q(1) = B(1) / W(1) 00028200
KFC[R] := KFC[R] / KFD[R] ; 00028300
% G(1) = D(1) / W(1) 00028400
LOOP J := 2,1,LL4 DO 00028500
BEGIN 00028600
MODE := TRUE ; 00028700
% SHIFT INDEXING AND ENABLING 00028800
00028900

```

```

% PARAMETERS 00029000
R := RTR(1,MODE,R) ; 00029100
BCI:= REVR(1,BCI) ; 00029200
MODE := BCI ; 00029300
KFD[R]:= KFD[R] - KFA[R] 00029400
%RTR(1, ,KFB[R+1]) ; 00029500
% W(R) = A(R) - C(R) * Q(R-1) 00029600
KFB[R] := KFB[R] / KFD[R] ; 00029700
% Q(R) = B(R) / W(R) 00029800
KFC[R]:= (KFC[R] - KFA[R] 00029900
% RTR(1, ,KFC[R+1]) ) 00030000
/ KFD[R] ; 00030100
% G(R) = ( D(R) - C(R) * G(R-1) ) / W(R) 00030200
END ; 00030300
END ; 00030400
BEGIN % WORK BACKWARD TO GET SOLUTION 00030500
% VECTORS 00030600
KFD[R] := KFC[R] ; 00030700
% X(N) = G(N) 00030800
LOOP J := 1,1,LL5 DO 00030900
BEGIN 00031000
MODE := TRUE ; 00031100
R := RTL(1,MODE,R) ; 00031200
BCI := REVL(1,BCI) ; 00031300
MODE := BCI ; 00031400
KFD[R] := KFC[R] - KFB[R] 00031500
%RTL(1, ,KFD[R-1]) ; 00031600
% X(R) = G(R) - Q(R) * X(R+1) 00031700
% NEW VORTICITY VALUES STORED 00031800
% IN SKEWED FORM IN KFD[R] 00031900
END ; 00032000
END ; 00032100
MODE := TRUE ; 00032200
END ; 00032300
% ***** 00032400
% ***** 00032500
% ***** 00032600
% ***** 00032700
PE REAL SUBROUTINE 00032800
UNSKEWANDSTOREINTERMEDIATEVORTICITY (PCPOINT KFD) ; 00032900
BEGIN % UNSKEW RESULTS AND OVERLAY VORTICITY NET 00033000
% WITH THE NEW VALUES 00033100
CINT J,K,L ; 00033200
MODE := BC ; 00033300
LOOP K := 0, LL3,LL2 DO 00033400
BEGIN 00033500
LOOP J := 1,1,LL3 DO 00033600
BEGIN 00033700
L := K + J ; 00033800
ZETA[L] := RTL(J-1,TRUE,KFD[L]) ; 00033900
END ; 00034000
END ; 00034100
MODE := TRUE ; 00034200
END ; 00034300
% W[R] ::= KFD[R] OR D2 00034400
% Q[R] ::= KFB[R] OR B 00034500
% G[R] ::= KFC[R] OR D1 00034600
% X[R] ::= KFD[R] OR D2,W[R] 00034700
% ***** 00034800
% ***** 00034900
PE REAL SUBROUTINE

```

```

COMPUTENEWADICOEFFICIENTS (CNPOINT TERME, CNPOINT COFA,
                             PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB, PCPOINT KFC,
                             PCPOINT KFD ) ;
00035000
00035100
00035200
00035300
00035400
00035500
00035600
00035700
00035800
00035900
00036000
00036100
00036200
00036300
00036400
00036500
00036600
00036700
00036800
00036900
00037000
00037100
00037200
00037300
00037400
00037500
00037600
00037700
00037800
00037900
00038000
00038100
00038200
00038300
00038400
00038500
00038600
00038700
00038800
00038900
00039000
00039100
00039200
00039300
00039400
00039500
00039600
00039700
00039800
00039900
00040000
00040100
00040200
00040300
00040400
00040500
00040600
00040700
00040800
00040900

BEGIN
  CINT J,K,L ;
  PREAL TERMA, TERMC ;
  MODE := BC ;
  LOOP J := 1, 1, LL1 DO
    BEGIN
      TERMA := -(PSI[J+1] - PSI[J-1]) * TERM4I ;
      TERMC := -(RTL(1,TRUE,PSI[J]) - RTR(1,TRUE,PSI[J]))
        * TERM4I ;
      COFA[J] := TERME[J] + TERMD2 ;
      % "A"
      KFA[J] := (-TERMA+TERMB)* RTR(1,TRUE,ZETA[J])
        +(TERME[J] - TERMB2 ) * ZETA[J]
        +(TERMA+TERMB) * RTL(1,TRUE,ZETA[J]) ;
      % "D"
      KFB[J]:= (TERMC-TERMD) ;
      % "B"
      KFC[J]:= (-TERMC-TERMD) ;
      % "C"
    END ;
  MODE := TRUE ;
  END ;
% *****
%
PE REAL SUBROUTINE
THOMASONCOLUMNSANDSTOREUPDATEDVORTICITY (CNPOINT TERME,
      CNPOINT COFA, PCPOINT KFA, PCPOINT KFB,
      PCPOINT KFC, PCPOINT KFD ) ;
00037700
00037800
00037900
00038000
00038100
00038200
00038300
00038400
00038500
00038600
00038700
00038800
00038900
00039000
00039100
00039200
00039300
00039400
00039500
00039600
00039700
00039800
00039900
00040000
00040100
00040200
00040300
00040400
00040500
00040600
00040700
00040800
00040900

BEGIN
  CINT L,J ;
  BEGIN
    % THOMAS METHOD ON EACH COLUMN
    MODE := BC ;
    KFD[1] := COFA[1] ;
    % W(1) = A(1), (747+1)
    KFB[1] := KFB[1] / KFD[1] ;
    % Q(1) = B(1) / W(1), (249+1), (747+1)
    KFA[1] := ( KFA[1] - KFC[1] * ZETA[0] ) / KFD[1] ;
    % G(1) = D(1) / W(1), (747+1)
  LOOP J := 2, 1, LL1 DO
    BEGIN
      KFD[J]:=COFA[J]-KFC[J]*KFB[J-1] ;
      % W(R) = A(R) - C(R) * Q(R-1) , (249-1)
      KFB[J]:=KFB[J] / KFD[J] ;
      % Q(R) = B(R) / W(R)
      KFA[J]:= (KFA[J]-KFC[J]*KFA[J-1])/KFD[J] ;
      % G(R) = (D(R) - C(R) * G(R-1) ) / W(R)
    END ;
  END ;
  BEGIN
    % ENTER RESULTS IN VORTICITY NET
    ZETA[LL1] := KFA[LL1] ;
    % X(N) = G(N)
  LOOP J := 1, 1, LL2 DO
    BEGIN
      L := LL1 - J ;
      ZETA[L] := KFA[L] - KFB[L] * ZETA[L+1] ;
      % X(R) = G(R) - Q(R) * X(R+1), (747+1)
    END ;

```

```

MODE := TRUE ;                                00041000
$* DISPLAY 0,1;                                00041100
      END ;                                    00041200
      END ;                                    00041300
% *****00041400
%                                                                 00041500
      PE REAL SUBROUTINE                       00041600
VORTICITY ( PCPOINT PSI, PCPOINT ZETA ) ;     00041700
      BEGIN                                     00041800
          % COMPUTE NEW VALUES OF THE VORTICITY USING
          % THE PEACEMAN RACHFORD ALTERNATING DIRECTION00041900
          % IMPLICIT METHOD ( ADI )             00042000
      CREAL E ;                                00042100
      PREAL VECTOR KFA[ 20],KFB[ 20],KFC[ 20],KFD[ 20]; 00042200
      CREAL VECTOR TERME[ 20] , COFA[ 20] ;    00042300
          % PARAMETERS REQUIRED, DTSI, DELTA, NREY, PI, DX,00042400
          % DT, BC, LL1,LL2,LL3,LL4,LL5,BCI,   00042500
          % TERM4I,TERMB,TERMB2,TERMD,TERMD2,  00042600
          % DTI2,BCT                             00042700
          %                                       00042800
          %                                       00042900
      MODE := BC ;                             00043000
      E := PI * DX ;                           00043100
$* DISPLAY 0,1;                               00043200
          % IN THE FIRST HALF TIME STEP THE VORTICITY 00043300
          % IS IMPLICIT ACROSS THE ROWS. BY SKEWING  00043400
          % THE ARRAYS OF COEFFICIENTS, ALL ROWS CAN 00043500
          % BE OPERATED ON SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE      00043600
          % THOMAS METHOD IS APPLIED SEQUENTIALLY TO 00043700
          % EACH ELEMENT IN A ROW.                  00043800
          %                                       00043900
      MODE := TRUE ;                           00044000
      COMPUTEADICOEFFICIENTSANDSKEW (E,TERME,COFA,KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00044100
      THOMASONROWS (KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ;          00044200
      UNSKEWANDSTOREINTERMEDIATEVORTICITY (KFD) ; 00044300
          %                                       00044400
          % IN THE SECOND HALF TIME STEP THE VORTICITY 00044500
          % IS IMPLICIT WITHIN THE COLUMNS. WITH   00044600
          % THE COEFFICIENTS STORED STRAIGHT, ALL   00044700
          % COLUMNS CAN BE OPERATED ON SIMULTANEOUSLY. 00044800
          % THE THOMAS METHOD IS APPLIED SEQUENTIALLY 00044900
          % TO EACH ELEMENT IN A COLUMN.            00045000
          %                                       00045100
      COMPUTENEWADICOEFFICIENTS (TERME,COFA,KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ; 00045200
      THOMASONCOLUMNSANDSTOREUPDATEDVORTICITY (TERME,COFA, 00045300

```

```

          KFA,KFB,KFC,KFD) ;                                00045400
MODE := TRUE ;                                           00045500
END ;                                                     00045600
% *****00045700
%
          PE INTEGER SUBROUTINE
TURN AS RGA(CINT P, PINT I);                               00045900
BEGIN                                                     00046100
RGA := I ; CAR1 := P ;                                   00046200
CODE BEGIN                                               00046300
LIT(2) =1,0,1 ;                                         00046400
SHABR 0(1) ;                                             00046500
CSHL(1) 24;                                             00046600
CLRA ;                                                  00046700
COR(1) %C2 ;                                             00046800
SHABL 1 ;                                                00046900
RTAR 2 ;                                                 00047000
TXEFAM(1) ,-3;                                          00047100
CSHR(1) 24 ;                                            00047200
RTAL 1(1);                                              00047300
END CODE ;                                              00047400
END ; % OF TURN                                         00047500
% *****00047600
%
          SUBROUTINE
SETPT1 (PCPOINT A, PCPOINT S, PCPOINT IS,CINT OUT PP,    00047900
        CINT NX,CREAL HX,CREAL HY) ;                    00048000
BEGIN                                                     00048100
%SETPT1 CALCULATES FOUR PARAMETERS REQUIRED BY           00048200
%POISSONDIRECT, A,S,IS,INDEX. THESE PARAMETERS        00048300
%ARE VECTORS WHICH REQUIRE CN/128 LINES OF PEM        00048400
%EACH. CN IS THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MESH, NOT      00048500
%PEM ROWS. INDEX IS A PINT VECTOR AND IS THUS A      00048600
%GLOBAL VARIABLE FROM THE MAIN PROGRAM. NX EQUALS    00048700
%CN-1. HX AND HY ARE THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL     00048800
%COEFFICIENTS RESPECTIVELY. PP IS THE LOG BASE 2 OF 00048900
%SETPT1 MUST BE CALLED EVERY TIME THE MESH SIZE CHANGES 00049000
%OR HX AND(OR) HY CHANGE.                             00049100
CINT I,R,I1,I2,KN ;                                     00049200
PINT L,0,LX ;
PREAL QT, CO ;
CREAL H,X ;                                             00049500
QT := NTSI-1 ;                                         00049600
PP := LN(QT) / LN(2.0) ;                                00049700
L := PEN ;                                             00049800
X := PI / NX ;                                         00049900
H := HX / HY ;                                         00050000
KN := NX.[16:41] ;                                     00050100
LOOP I := 0,1,KN DO                                     00050200
  BEGIN                                                 00050300
    MODE := TRUE ;
    MODE := (L LEQ LL6 / 2) ;
    LX := L ;
    CO := COS(LX * X) ;
    MODE := TRUE ;
    MODE := (L GTR LL6 / 2) ;
    LX := LL6 - L ;
    CO := -COS(LX * X) ;
    MODE := TRUE ;
    S[I] := SIN(LX*X) ;

```

```

IS[I] := S[I] + S[I] ; 00050500
IF IS[I] NEQ 0 THEN BEGIN IS[I]:= -1.0 / IS[I] ; END; 00050600
A[I] := -2.0 * (H-H * CO + 1) ;
INDEX[I] := TURN(PP-1,L); 00050800
L := L + 64 ; 00050900
END ; 00051000

```

```

END ; 00051100

```

```

***** 00051200

```

```

SUBROUTINE

```

```

FOURIER(PCPOINT P,CINT K,CINT CN,CINT LN,BOOLEAN FMODE, 00051300
PCPOINT DS,PCPOINT IS) ; 00051400

```

```

BEGIN 00051700

```

```

CINT J1 ; 00051800

```

```

BOOLEAN SMODE ; 00051900

```

```

CINT I,L,J,IL,N2,ILJ,CJ,KM,N3,IT,IP,N11,I2,I1,IM,IQ,KP,KM1,GL; 00052000

```

```

PINT PI; 00052100

```

```

PREAL ODD1,ODD2,ODD3; 00052200

```

```

CREAL RR,RR1,C,S ; 00052300

```

```

J :=(CN-1)*K; 00052400

```

```

L:=J.[16:47]; PPP:=1; 00052500

```

```

PI :=0; 00052600

```

```

IF ( PEN EQL OFF+1 ) THEN PI := -1 ; 00052700

```

```

MODE := FMODE ; 00052800

```

```

KM1 := K-1 ; 00052900

```

```

KP := K + K ; 00053000

```

```

N3 := CN - 1 ; 00053100

```

```

N2 := N3.[16:47]; 00053200

```

```

LOOP ILJ := 0,1,KM1 DO 00053300

```

```

BEGIN 00053400

```

```

KM := K + ILJ ; 00053500

```

```

LOOP I := K,K,L-K DO 00053600

```

```

BEGIN 00053700

```

```

IL := I - ILJ ; 00053800

```

```

ODD1 := P[I+ILJ+PI]; 00053900

```

```

P[PI+I+ILJ] := ODD1 + P[PI+J-IL] ; 00054000

```

```

P[PI+J-IL] := ODD1 - P[PI+J-IL] ; 00054100

```

```

END; 00054200

```

```

P[PI+L+ILJ] := P[PI+L+ILJ] + P[PI+L+ILJ] ; 00054300

```

```

IL := K - ILJ ; 00054400

```

```

P[PI+ILJ] := - P[PI+J-IL] - P[PI+J-IL] ; 00054500

```

```

ODD3 := P[PI+KM]; 00054600

```

```

P[PI+KM] := -ODD3 - ODD3 ; 00054700

```

```

IL := 0 ; 00054800

```

```

LOOP I := KP,KP,L-KP DO 00054900

```

```

BEGIN 00055000

```

```

IL := IL + 2 ; 00055100

```

```

CJ := I + ILJ ; 00055200

```

```

ODD1 := P[PI+I+KM] - ODD3 ; 00055300

```

```

GL := IL .[16:42] ; 00055400

```

```

SMODE := MODE ; MODE := TRUE ; 00055500

```

```

RR := GRABONE(DS[GL],IL) ; 00055600

```

```

GL := (N2-IL).[16:42]; 00055700

```

```

RR1 := GRABONE(DS[GL],N2-IL);%OME UP IF N2]64 00055800

```

```

MODE := SMODE ; 00055900

```

```

ODD2 := RR * P[PI+CJ] - RR1 * ODD1 ; 00056000

```

```

ODD1 := RR1 * P[PI+CJ] + RR * ODD1 ; 00056100

```

```

P[PI+CJ] := P[PI+J+KM-I] - P[PI+J-I-K+ILJ] ; 00056200

```

```

ODD3 := P[PI+I+KM] ; 00056300

```

```

P[PI+I+KM] := ODD2 - P[PI+J-I+ILJ]; 00056400

```

```

P[PI+J-I+KM] := ODD2 + P[PI+J-I+ILJ];      00056500
P[PI+J-I+ILJ] := P[PI+CJ] - ODD1 ;          00056600
P[PI+CJ] := P[PI+CJ] + ODD1 ;                00056700
END ;                                          00056800
ODD1 := P[PI+L+KM] ;                          00056900
P[PI+L+KM] := P[PI+L+ILJ] ;                  00057000
P[PI+L+ILJ] := ODD1 + ODD1 ;                  00057100
LOOP I := ILJ,K,L-K+ILJ DO                    00057200
  BEGIN                                       00057300
    ODD1 := P[PI+I] ;                        00057400
    P[PI+I] := ODD1 + P[PI+L+I] ;            00057500
    P[PI+L+I] := ODD1 - P[PI+L+I] ;          00057600
  END ;                                       00057700
MODE := TRUE ;                                00057800
END ;                                          00057900
                                     % SCRAMBLING 00058000
IL := 0 ;                                     00058100
KM :=K+KM1 ;                                  00058200
LOOP I := KP,KP,J-KP DO                       00058300
  BEGIN                                       00058400
    IL := IL + 1 ;                            00058500
    GL := IL .[16:42] ;                       00058600
    ODD3 := INDEX[GL] ;                       00058700
    CJ := GRABONE(ODD3 .IL) ;                 00058800
    IF IL LSS CJ THEN                         00058900
      BEGIN                                   00059000
        CJ := CJ * KP ;                       00059100
        LOOP ILJ := 0,1,KM DO                 00059200
          BEGIN                               00059300
            ODD1 := P[ I+ILJ] ;               00059400
            P[ I+ILJ] := P [ CJ+ILJ] ;        00059500
            P[ CJ+ILJ] := ODD1 ;              00059600
          END ;                               00059700
        END ;                                 00059800
      END ;                                   00059900
    IT := KP + KP ;                           00060000
    IP := N3 ;                                 00060100
    LOOP I := 2,1,LN -1 DO                    00060200
      BEGIN                                   00060300
        IP:=IP.[16:47] ;                      00060400
        N11 := 0 ;                             00060500
        I2 := 1 ;                              00060600
        CJ := IT.[16:47] ;                    00060700
        IT := IT + IT ;                        00060800
        LOOP IL := 0,CJ,CJ DO                 00060900
          BEGIN                               00061000
            LOOP KM := IL,KP,IL+CJ-KP DO      00061100
              BEGIN                           00061200
                GL := (N2-N11) .[16:42] ;     00061300
                C := GRABONE(DS[GL],N2-N11) * I2 ; 00061400
                GL := N11 .[16:42] ;          00061500
                S := GRABONE(DS[GL],N11) ;     00061600
                LOOP J1 := 0,IT,J-IT DO       00061700
                  BEGIN                       00061800
                    MODE := FMODE ;           00061900
                    LOOP ILJ := 0,1,KM1 DO    00062000
                      BEGIN                   00062100
                        IM := J1 + KM + ILJ ; 00062200
                        IQ := IM + CJ + CJ ;   00062300
                        ODD1 := P[PI+IQ]*C-P[PI+IQ+K] * S ; 00062400

```



```

%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% METHOD %%%%%%%%%%
%
% A FOURIER ANALYSIS IS DONE TO EACH COLUMN BY SUBROUTINE
% FOURIER. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY SOLVING THE TRIDIAGONAL
% MATRICES, ONE PER ROW. FINALLY A FOURIER SYNTHESIS IS
% PERFORMED ON EACH ROW TO GIVE ANSWER. - FOR FURTHER DETIAL
% SEE [2].
%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% REFERENCES %%%%%%%%%%
BEGIN
  CINT K,CM2,CN2,CMIK,CNIK,CI,CJ,CL,IL,L1,L2,L3,L4,KM1,KP,KC;
  PINT PI,PJ;
  CREAL POTFAC; BOOLEAN FMODE ;
  PCPOINT STORE ;
  PREAL PR, E, Q, T ;
  MODE := TRUE ;
  CMIK := CM .[16:42] ;
  CI := 0 ;
  IF CM.[58:6] GTR 0 THEN CI := 1 ;
  CN2 := CN - 2 ; POTFAC := 0.125 / ((CN-1)*HY) ;
  CM2 := CM - 2 ;
  K := CMIK + CI ;
  KM1 := K - 1 ;
  KP := K + K ;
  STORE := GETPEB(KP+K) ;
  KC := K * CN2 ; PI := 0 ;
  CI := CM.[58:6] ;
  OFF := CI - 2 ;
  IF CI = 0 THEN OFF := 62 ;
  MODE := ( PEN GTR OFF ) ;
  PI := -1 ;
  MODE := TRUE ;
  CJ := KC + 1 ;
  LOOP CI := 0,1,KM1 DO
    BEGIN
      STORE[CI] := C[CI+K] ;
      STORE[CI+K] := C[CI+KC] ;
      STORE[CI+KP] := P[CI] ;

```

```

00068500
00068600
00068700
00068800
00068900
00069000
00069100
00069200
00069300
00069400
00069500
00069600
00069700
00069800
00069900
00070000
00070100
00070200
00070300
00070400
00070500
00070600
00070700
00070800
00070900
00071000
00071100
00071200
00071300
00071400
00071500
00071600
00071700
00071800
00071900
00072000
00072100
00072200
00072300

```

```

END ;
LOOP CI := 1,1,KM1 DO
BEGIN
C[PI+CJ] := C[PI+CJ] - P[CJ+PI+K] * HX ;
CJ := CJ + 1 ;
C[PI+K+CI] := C[PI+K+CI] - P[PI+CI] * HX ;
END;
IF PEN GTR 0 AND PEN LSS OFF+1 THEN
BEGIN
C[K] := C[K] -P[0] * HX ;
C[KC] := C[KC] - P[KC+K] * HX ;
FMODE := MODE ;
END ;
PJ := 0 ;
PI := 0 ;
MODE := ( PEN EQL OFF ) ;
PI := KM1 ;
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := ( PEN GTR OFF-1 ) ;
PJ := -1 ;
MODE := TRUE ;
IF OFF = 1 THEN BEGIN FMODE :=(PEN GTR 0); END;
LOOP CI := K,K,KC DO
BEGIN
PR := 0.0 ;
MODE := ( PEN EQL OFF ) ;
PR := RTL(1,,P[CI+KM1]);
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := PEN EQL 1 ;
PR := RTR(1,,P[CI]) + PR ;
MODE := TRUE ;
MODE := FMODE ;
P[CI+PI] :=(C[CI+PI] -PR*HY) * POTFAC ;
MODE := TRUE ;
LOOP L1:= 1,1,KM1 DO
BEGIN
P[L1+CI+PJ] := C[L1+CI+PJ] * POTFAC ;
END;
END ;
FOURIER (P, K,CN,LN,FMODE,S,IS) ;
% SKEW POTENTIAL
CI := 0 ;
LOOP CJ := KP,K,KC DO
BEGIN
CI := CI + 1 ;
LOOP IL := CJ,1,CJ+KM1 DO
BEGIN
P[IL] := RTR(CI,,P[IL]) ;
END ;
END ;
MODE := (PEN LSS CN-1) ;% CRED
PI := PEN * K ;
% SINCE P[0] TO P[KM1] IS ALREADY
% GARBAGE WE WONT PROTECT IT
CNIK := CN.[16:42] - 1 ;IF CNIK LSS 0 THEN CNIK:=0;
CJ := CM.[58:6] ;
IF CJ=0 THEN CJ := 64 ;
LOOP CI := 0,1,CNIK DO
BEGIN
IL := 4 ;

```

```

L4 := 0 ;                                00078400
E := 1.0 / A[CI] ;                       00078500
Q := P[PI] * E ;                         00078600
CL := 64 ;                                00078700
LOOP L1 := 0,1,KM1 DO                    00078800
  BEGIN                                  00078900
    IF L1=KM1 THEN CL := CJ ;           00079000
    LOOP L2 := IL,1,CL DO                00079100
      BEGIN                              00079200
        MODE := REVR(1,MODE) ;          00079300
        A[CI] := RTR(1,,A[CI]) ;        00079400
        E := 1.0 / ( A[CI] - RTR(1,,E) ) ; 00079500
        PI := RTR(1,,PI) ;              00079600
        Q := (P[PI+L1+L4] - RTR(1,,Q)) * E ; 00079700
        L4 := 0 ;                        00079800
      END ;                               00079900
      L4 := -1 ;                          00080000
      IL := 1 ;                           00080100
    END ;                                 00080200
  CL := 64 ;                              00080300
  E := P[PI+KM1] - A[CI] * Q ;           00080400
  P[PI+KM1] := Q ;                       00080500
  IL := 4 ;                               00080600
  L4 := 0 ;                               00080700
  LOOP L1 := 0,1,KM1 DO                  00080800
    BEGIN                                00080900
      IF L1=KM1 THEN CL := CJ ;         00081000
      L3 := KM1 - L1 ;                   00081100
      LOOP L2 := IL,1,CL DO              00081200
        BEGIN                            00081300
          MODE := REVL(1,MODE) ;        00081400
          PI := RTL(1,,PI) ;             00081500
          A[CI] := RTL(1,,A[CI]) ;      00081600
          Q := RTL(1,,Q) ;                00081700
          E := RTL(1,,E) ;                00081800
          T := P[PI+L3+L4] - Q - A[CI] * E ; 00081900
          Q := E ;                         00082000
          E := T ;                         00082100
          P[PI+L3+L4] := Q ;              00082200
          L4 := 0 ;                        00082300
        END ;                             00082400
        IL := 1 ; L4 := 1 ;               00082500
      END ;                               00082600
    PI := PI + 64 * K ;                   00082700
  END ;                                  00082800
MODE := TRUE ;% UNSKEW POTENTIAL        00082900
CI := 0 ;                                 00083000
LOOP CJ := KP,K,KC DO                    00083100
  BEGIN                                  00083200
    CI := CI + 1 ;                       00083300
    LOOP IL := CJ,1,CJ+KM1 DO            00083400
      BEGIN                              00083500
        P[IL] := RTL(CI,,P[IL]) ;      00083600
      END ;                               00083700
    END ;                                 00083800
FOURIER (P, K,CN,LN,FMODE,S, IS) ;      00083900
LOOP CI := 0,1,KM1 DO                    00084000
  BEGIN                                  00084100
    C[CI+K] := STORE[CI] ;               00084200
    C[CI+KC] := STORE[CI+K] ;           00084300

```



```

MODE := TRUE ;                                00090400
SIMWRITE (LINE,"REYNOLDS NUMBER", NREY,       00090500
          "NUMBER OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL MESH POINTS", NETA, 00090600
          "NUMBER OF RADIAL MESH POINTS",NTSI,   00090700
          "CIRCUMFERENTIAL INCREMENT SIZE",DETA, 00090800
          "RADIAL INCREMENT SIZE",DTSI,         00090900
          "MAXIMUM CIRCUMFERENTIAL COORDINATE",ETAMAX, 00091000
          "MAXIMUM RADIAL COORDINATE",TSIMAX,   00091100
          "DIMENTIONLESS TIME INCREMENT",DT,    00091200
          "MAXIMUM DIMENTIONLESS TIME DESIRED", 00091300
          TLMT, "NUMBER OF TIME STEPS BETWEEN PRINT-OUTS",00091400
          PINC, "BOOLEAN MASKS FOR FIELD WIDTH", 00091500
          BCS,BCT) ;                          00091600
END ;                                         00091700
% ***** 00091800
%
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE                 00092000
OUTPUTRESULTS (CINT OUT ST, CREAL T) ;      00092100
BEGIN                                       00092200
MODE := TRUE ;                             00092300
IF ST EQL PINC THEN                        00092400
  BEGIN                                    00092500
  SIMWRITE(LINE,"DIMENSIONLESS TIME",T) ;  00092600
  PRINT1 (ZETA,1) ;                       00092700
  PRINT1 (PSI,2) ;                       00092800
  ST := 0 ;                               00092900
  DISPLAY 0,1;                            00093000
  END ;                                   00093100
ST := ST + 1 ;                             00093200
END ;                                     00093300
% ***** 00093400
%
          PE REAL SUBROUTINE                 00093500
MAIN ;                                     00093600
BEGIN                                       00093700
LABEL REPEAT ;                             00093800
CREAL T ;                                   00093900
          % ACCUMULATED DIMENSIONLESS TIME  00094000
CINT ST ;                                   00094100
          % PRINTOUT PARAMETER              00094200
MODE := TRUE ;                             00094300
T := 0.0 ;                                  00094400
ST := 1 ;                                   00094500
SYSTEMPARAMETERS ;                         00094600
COMPUTESYSTEMCONSTANTS ;                   00094700
PRINTPARAMETERS ;                          00094800
SETPT1(A,SS,IS,PP,LL6 ,HX,HY) ;           00094900
INITIALIZE ( PSI, ZETA ) ;                 00095000
OUTPUTRESULTS (ST,T) ;                     00095100
          % INITIALIZES THE STREAM FUNCTION AND VORTICITY 00095200
          % NETS, RELAXES THE PSI NET, AND COMPUTES AN 00095300
          % INITIAL SURFACE VORTICITY        00095400
REPEAT:T := T + DT ;                        00095500
          % INCREMENT TIME                  00095600
VORTICITY ( PSI, ZETA ) ;                  00095700
          % COMPUTE NEW VALUES OF VORTICITY BY ADI 00095800
E := PI * DX ;                              00095900
LOOP K := 1,1,LL1 DO                       00096000
  BEGIN                                     00096100
    ZETA[K] := ZETA[K] * E * E ;          00096200
  END ;                                     00096300

```

```

      E := E * DX ;                                00096400
      END ;                                        00096500
      POISSONDIRECT(PSI,ZETA,A,SS,NTSI,NETA,HX,HY,IS,PP); 00096600
      E := PI * DX ;                                00096700
      LOOP K := 1,1,LL1 DO                          00096800
      BEGIN                                          00096900
      ZETA[K] := ZETA[K] / ( E * E ) ;             00097000
      E := E * DX ;                                00097100
      END ;                                         00097200
      % COMPUTE NEW VALUES OF THE STREAM FUNCTION  00097300
      % BY THE MODIFIED SUCCESSIVE OVERRELAXATION  00097400
      % METHOD                                       00097500
      IF ST NEQ PINC THEN                           00097600
      SIMWRITE (LINE, "NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = ", NITER ); 00097700
      SURFACEVORTICITY ( PSI, ZETA ) ;             00097800
      % ESTIMATES SURFACE VORTICITY BY REFERENCE TO 00097900
      % THE STREAM FUNCTION VALUES NEAR THE SURFACE 00098000
      OUTPUTRESULTS (ST,T) ;                        00098100
      IF T LSS TLMT THEN GO TO REPEAT ;            00098200
      END ;                                         00098300
% *****00098400
% *****00098500
% *****00098600
      MAIN ;                                        00098700
FINI: END .                                        00098800

```

APPENDIX C

```

% CICHY/MASTER                                00000100
BEGIN                                           00000200
REAL  DPSI, TIME2, GOP, YINF, TIMEI, REYN, DTIME, STARTTIME ; 00000300
INTEGER NXEND, NYEND, XD, YD, ZD, NITER, LNP, LNITER, POTENTIAL,
      SAVE, LNPP, RECTANGLE, NXLIM1, NXLIM2,
      NXLIM3, NYLIM1, NYLIM2, NYLIM3, MODS,
      PPZ, DSV, PZ, PP ;                        00000700
FILE DATA (MAXRECSIZE=14, BLOCKSIZE=420, KIND=1, ACCESS=0,
           TITLE="CICHY/DATAMASTER.") ;       00000900
READ (DATA, /, REYN, YINF, LNP, LNPP, LNITER, TIME2, DTIME, DPSI, TIMEI,
      GOP, NITER, POTENTIAL, STARTTIME, SAVE, MODS,
      DSV, PPZ, PZ, PP, NXEND, NYEND, RECTANGLE, NXLIMI,
      NXLIM2, NXLIM3, NYLIMI, NYLIM2, NYLIM3 ) ; 00001300
XD := NXEND ;                                  00001400
YD := NYEND ;                                  00001500
ZD := NYEND ;                                  00001600
IF XD GTR YD THEN ZD := NXEND ;                00001700
  BEGIN                                         00001800
    DOUBLE ARRAY ZETA[0:XD,0:YD] , PSI[0:XD,0:YD] ,
                EE[0:YD], ES[0:YD], RE[0:YD] ,RS[0:YD],
                RMOS[0:YD] , SMDT[0:YD] , F[0:ZD],
                D[0:ZD] , G[0:ZD], A[0:5,0:5], B[0:5,0:1],
                RZETA[0:ZD],SLOPE[0:XD] ;      00002300
    REAL ARRAY ANGLE[0:XD] ;                   00002400
    ARRAY TITLEARRAY[0:I7] ;                   00002500
    DOUBLE DPI, DP4, RXS, RYS, RDS4, RERX2, RERY2, WFBZ2,
          DELX, DELY, PI, DELXS, DELYS, PIS, RERX1,
          RERX4, RERY1, RERY4, SIGMA, DELPI , RXYS ; 00002800
    REAL ETA, DELI, FK, DELTI, TYME, FI, WFBZ, WFP,
          PROTIM, IOTIM, ELAPTIM, TOTTIM ;    00003000
    INTEGER IT1, ONE, NP, K, J, ITZ, PROTIMIN, IOTIMIN,
          I, L, NXENDM, NXENDP, NYENDM, NYENDP,
          ELAPTIMIN, TOTTIMSTART, PROTIMOUT,
          IOTIMOUT, ELAPTIMOUT, PGNUM, HALF,
          NTEST, EVEN, NPRES, NIS, TOTTIMEND, INP,
          SECTION, NPP, NXFILS, NXFILF, NYFILS,
          NYFILF, IREC ;                       00003700
    POINTER FTITLE ;                           00003800
    ALPHA PPRNT, ZPRNT, EPRNT, APRNT, BPRNT, NPRNT, IPRNT ; 00003900
    LABEL HOP999, HOPEND ;                     00004000
    FILE LINE (KIND=I35, MYUSE=2, MAXRECSIZE=22, BUFFERS=2,
              INTMODE=3 ) ;                    00004100
    FILE CARD (KIND=9, INTMODE=3, MAXRECSIZE=10 ) ; 00004300
    FILE STOREP ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
                  SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=20, AREASIZE=30,
                  TITLE="CICHY/PSI." ) ;      00004600
    FILE STOREZ ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
                  SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=20, AREASIZE=30,
                  TITLE="CICHY/ZETA." ) ;    00004900
    FILE STOREC ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
                  SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=1, AREASIZE=50,
                  TITLE="CICHY/CONSTANTS." ) ; 00005100
    FILE SAVEP ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
                  ACCESS=1, SAVEFACTOR=99,
                  MAXRECSIZE=2*YD+2, TITLE="CICHY/SPSI." ) ; 00005500
    FILE SAVEZ ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
                  ACCESS=1, SAVEFACTOR=99,
                  MAXRECSIZE=2*YD+2, TITLE="CICHY/SZETA." ) ; 00005800
    FORMAT FMT1 (F10.0,2I10,F10.0) ; % I02   00005900
    FORMAT FMT2 (6F10.0) ; % I03             00006000
  END

```



```

FORMAT FMT3 (2F10.3, 3I10 ) ; % 105 00006100
FORMAT FMT4 (X56, "PARAMETERS"/) ; % 107 00006200
FORMAT FMT5 (X49,"REYN =",F13.7/ X49,"YINF =",F13.7/ 00006300
          X49,"LNP =", 15 / X49,"LNPP =", 15 / 00006400
          X49,"LNITER =", 15 / 00006500
          X49,"TIME2 =",F13.7/ X49,"DTIME =",F13.7/ 00006600
          X49,"DPSI =",F13.7//X49,"TIME1 =",F13.7/ 00006700
          X49,"GOP =",F13.7/ X49,"NITER =", 15 / 00006800
          X49,"POTENT =", 15 / X49,"WFP =",F13.7// 00006900
          X49,"NXEND =", 15 / X49,"NYEND =", 15 / 00007000
          X49,"DELX =",F13.7/ X49,"DELY =",F13.7// 00007100
          X49,"STTIME =",F13.7/ X49,"SAVE =", 15 / 00007200
          X49,"MODS =", 15 //X49,"RECTANG=", 15 / 00007300
          X49,"NXLIM1 =",F13.7/ X49,"NXLIM2 =",F13.7/ 00007400
          X49,"NXLIM3 =",F13.7/ X49,"NYLIM1 =",F13.7/ 00007500
          X49,"NYLIM2 =",F13.7/ X49,"NYLIM3 =",F13.7// 00007600
          X49,"DSV =", 15 / X49,"PPZ =", 15 / 00007700
          X49,"IREC =", 15 // X49,"SECTION=", 15 ) ; 00007800
FORMAT FMT6 (" ") ; 00007900
FORMAT FMT7 ("TIME =", F10.2) ; % 108 00008000
FORMAT FMT8 (10F8.4) ; 00008100
FORMAT FMT9 (/X3,"NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = ", 15 ) ; 00008200
FORMAT FMT16 (////) ; 00008300
FORMAT FMT75 ( //// X7,"CICHY",X108, " PAGE ", I3// ) ; 00008400
FORMAT FMT90 ( // ) ; 00008500

```

%*****00008600
%00008700

```

PROCEDURE DATIME ; 00008800
BEGIN 00008900
VALUE ARRAY A(60" SUN", 60" MON", 60" TUES",60"WEDNES", 00009000
          60" THURS", 60" FRI", 60" SATUR") ; 00009100
INTEGER D,H,M,MIN,Q,P,Y , TIMEON ; 00009200
LABEL OWT ; 00009300
TIMEON := TIME(1) ; 00009400
Y := TIME(0) ; 00009500
D := Y.[17:6]*100 + 10*Y.[11:6] + Y.[5:6] ; 00009600
Y := Y.[29:6]*10 + Y.[23:6] ; 00009700
FOR H :=31,IF Y MOD 4=0 THEN 29 00009800
          ELSE 28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30 DO 00009900
          IF D LEQ H THEN GO TO OWT 0010000
          ELSE BEGIN D:=D-H;M:=M+1 END ; 00010100
OWT: H:=TIMEON DIV 216000 ; 00010200
MIN:=(TIMEON DIV 3600) MOD 60 ; 00010300
IF M LSS 2 THEN BEGIN Q:=M+1;P:=Y-1 END 00010400
          ELSE BEGIN Q:=M-1;P:=Y END ; 00010500
M:=M+1 ; 00010600
FTITLE:=POINTER(TITLEARRAY,6) ; 00010700
REPLACE FTITLE BY 6" " FOR 132 ; 00010800
REPLACE FTITLE+85 BY POINTER(A(((Q*26-2) DIV 00010900
          10+D+P+P.[11:10]+1) MOD 7),6) FOR 6, 6"DAY, ", 00011000
          M FOR 2 DIGITS,6"/", D FOR 2 DIGITS, 6"/", 00011100
          Y FOR 2 DIGITS, 6", ",(12*REAL(Q:=H MOD 12=0)+Q)00011200
          FOR 2 DIGITS, 6":",MIN FOR 2 DIGITS,6" " , 00011300
          IF H GEQ 12 THEN 60"P" ELSE 60"A" FOR 1, 6"M" ;00011400
END DATIME ; 00011500

```

%*****00011600
%00011700

```

PROCEDURE PRINT1( NETTYPE, NETNAME ) ; 00011800
          % PRINTOUT ROUTINE 00011900
DOUBLE ARRAY NETTYPE[*,*] ; 00012000

```

```

ALPHA NETNAME ;                                00012100
BEGIN                                           00012200
ALPHA DESIG ;                                  00012300
INTEGER NC, II, M1, M2 , KK , NXMARK, NXLIM, SECHAF ; 00012400
LABEL HOP512, HOP503 , HOP504 ;              00012500
FORMAT FMT10( X20,"NITER ="I5,X23, "SECTION NUMBER ", I3, A4,00012600
          X5, A4, X19, "TIME =", F7.3/ ) ;    00012700
FORMAT FMT11( 11E12.4 ) ;                    00012800
NC := NYEND / 11 + 1 ;                        00012900
FOR II := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NC DO                00013000
  BEGIN                                       00013100
    SECHAF := 0 ;                            00013200
    M1 := 11 * II - 10 ;                     00013300
    IF (M1 - NYEND) GTR 0.0 THEN GO TO HOP512 ; 00013400
    M2 := M1 + 10 ;                           00013500
    IF (M2 - NYEND) LEQ 0.0 THEN GO TO HOP504 ; 00013600
    M2 := NYEND ;                              00013700
HOP504: IF HALF=1 THEN BEGIN NXMARK:=NXEND/2.0; NXLIM:= 1 ; 00013800
          DESIG := APRNT; END                00013900
          ELSE BEGIN NXMARK:=NXEND; NXLIM:= 1 ; 00014000
          DESIG := NPRNT ; END ;            00014100
HOP503: WRITE (LINE [SKIP 1 ] ) ;            00014200
          PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;                00014300
          WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;      00014400
          WRITE ( LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ; 00014500
          WRITE (LINE, FMT90 ) ;              00014600
          WRITE (LINE,FMT10, NITER, II, DESIG, NETNAME, TIME1 ) ; 00014700
          FOR I := NXLIM STEP 1 UNTIL NXMARK DO 00014800
            BEGIN                             00014900
              WRITE(LINE, FMT11, FOR J := M1 STEP 1 UNTIL M2 DO 00015000
                NETTYPE[I,J]) ;              00015100
            END ;                               00015200
          IF SECHAF = 1 THEN GO TO HOP512 ;    00015300
          IF HALF=1 THEN BEGIN SECHAF:=1; NXLIM:= NXMARK + 1; 00015400
          NXMARK:=NXEND; DESIG := BPRNT ;    00015500
          GO TO HOP503; END ;                 00015600
HOP512: END ;                                 00015700
END ;                                         00015800
%*****00015900
%                                           00016000
PROCEDURE TYMIN;                              00016100
          % INITIALIZE THE TIMING ROUTINE    00016200
BEGIN                                           00016300
  PROTMIN:= TIME(2) ;                          00016400
  IOTMIN := TIME(3) ;                          00016500
  ELAPTMIN := TIME(1) ;                        00016600
END ;                                         00016700
%*****00016800
%                                           00016900
PROCEDURE TYMOUT ;                            00017000
          % OUTPUT TIMING INFORMATION        00017100
BEGIN                                           00017200
  FORMAT FMT50 (X4,"****","PROCESS TIME (SEC) =", F6.2, X2, "****",00017300
          "I/O TIME (SEC) =",F5.2, X2, "****", 00017400
          "ELAPSED TIME (SEC) =", F6.2, X2, "****", 00017500
          "TOTAL ELAPSED TIME (MINUTES) =", F5.2 ) ; 00017600
  FORMAT FMT51 (//////////);                  00017700
  PROTIMOUT := TIME(2) ;                      00017800
  IOTIMOUT := TIME(3) ;                      00017900
  ELAPTIMOUT := TIME(1) ;                    00018000

```

```

PROTIM := (PROTIMOUT - PROTIMIN)/60 ; 00018100
IOTIM := (IOTIMOUT - IOTIMIN)/60 ; 00018200
ELAPTIM := (ELAPTIMOUT - ELAPTIMIN)/60 ; 00018300
TOTTIMEND := TIME(1) ; 00018400
TOTTIM := (TOTTIMEND - TOTTIMSTART)/3600 ; 00018500
WRITE(LINE,FMT51) ; 00018600
WRITE( LINE, FMT50, PROTIM, IOTIM, ELAPTIM, TOTTIM); 00018700
END ; 00018800
%***** 00018900
% 00019000
PROCEDURE SAVEPSIZETA ;
BEGIN 00019100
INTEGER RECORD ; 00019200
IF IREC=1 THEN 00019300
BEGIN 00019400
SAVEP.AREASIZE := XD ; 00019500
SAVEP.AREAS := 100 ; 00019600
00019700
00019800
WRITE(SAVEP[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00019900
DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00020000
WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00020100
MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00020200
NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00020300
SAVEZ.AREASIZE := XD ; 00020400
SAVEZ.AREAS := 100 ; 00020500
WRITE(SAVEZ[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00020600
DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00020700
WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00020800
MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00020900
NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00021000
LOCK(SAVEP) ; 00021100
LOCK(SAVEZ) ; 00021200
SAVEP.AREASIZE := 0 ; 00021300
SAVEP.AREAS := 0 ; 00021400
SAVEZ.AREASIZE := 0 ; 00021500
SAVEZ.AREAS := 0 ; 00021600
END ; 00021700
I := 1 ; 00021800
FOR RECORD:=IREC STEP 1 UNTIL XD-1+IREC DO 00021900
BEGIN 00022000
WRITE(SAVEP[RECORD],2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]); 00022100
WRITE(SAVEZ[RECORD],2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]); 00022200
I := I + 1 ; 00022300
END ; 00022400
IREC := IREC + XD ; 00022500
CLOSE(SAVEP) ; 00022600
CLOSE(SAVEZ) ; 00022700
END ; 00022800
%***** 00022900
% 00023000
PROCEDURE STOREPSIZETA ;
BEGIN 00023100
STOREP.MAXRECSIZE:=2*YD+2 ; 00023200
STOREP.AREAS:=20 ; 00023300
STOREP.AREASIZE:=30 ; 00023400
FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO WRITE(STOREP,2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]) ; 00023500
LOCK(STOREP) ; 00023600
00023700

```

```

STOREZ.MAXRECSIZE:=2*YD+2 ; 00023800
STOREZ.AREAS:=20 ; 00023900
STOREZ.AREASIZE:=30 ; 00024000
FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO WRITE(STOREZ,2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]) ; 00024100
LOCK(STOREZ) ; 00024200
END ; 00024300
%*****00024400
% 00024500
PROCEDURE STORECONSTANTS ; 00024600
BEGIN 00024700
STOREC.MAXRECSIZE := 50 ; 00024800
STOREC.AREAS := 1 ; 00024900
STOREC.AREASIZE := 50 ; 00025000
WRITE(STOREC, * , REYN,YINF,DTIME,DPSI,TIME1,GOP, 00025100
NITER,NXEND,NYEND,SECTION,RECTANGLE, 00025200
NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3,NYLIM1,NYLIM2, 00025300
NYLIM3,MODS,DSV,IRES,PPZ,NP,NPP,PZ,PP ) ; 00025400
LOCK(STOREC) ; 00025500
END ; 00025600
%*****00025700
% 00025800
PROCEDURE SETUPGET ; 00025900
BEGIN 00026000
IF SECTION = 1 THEN 00026100
BEGIN 00026200
READ (SAVEP[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00026300
DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00026400
WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00026500
MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00026600
NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00026700
READ (SAVEZ[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00026800
DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00026900
WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00027000
MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00027100
NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00027200
END ; 00027300
END ; 00027400
%*****00027500
% 00027600
PROCEDURE GETPSIZETA ; 00027700
BEGIN 00027800
INTEGER RECORD ; 00027900
I := 1 ; 00028000
FOR RECORD := IREC STEP 1 UNTIL XD-1+IREC DO 00028100
BEGIN 00028200
READ (SAVEP[RECORD],2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]) ; 00028300
READ (SAVEZ[RECORD],2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]) ; 00028400
I := I + 1 ; 00028500
END ; 00028600
IREC := IREC + XD ; 00028700
END ; 00028800
%*****00028900
% 00029000
PROCEDURE FETCHPSIZETA ; 00029100
BEGIN 00029200
STOREP.AREAS:=0 ; 00029300
STOREP.AREASIZE:=0 ; 00029400
STOREZ.AREAS:=0 ; 00029500
STOREZ.AREASIZE:=0 ; 00029600
IF STOREP.PRESENT THEN 00029700

```

```

        BEGIN
        LABEL EOF1,EOF2 ;
        FOR I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO
            READ(STOREP,2*YD+2,PSI[I,*])(EOF1) ;
EOF1:    FOR I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO
            READ(STOREZ,2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*])(EOF2) ;
EOF2:    I:= I-1;
        J:= (STOREP.MAXRECSIZE) DIV 2 ;
        CLOSE (STOREP) ;
        CLOSE (STOREZ) ;
        END ;
    END ;
%*****
%
    PROCEDURE FETCHCONSTANTS ;
    BEGIN
    STOREC.AREAS := 0 ;
    STOREC.AREASIZE := 0 ;
    IF STOREC.PRESENT THEN
        BEGIN
        READ(STOREC, * , REYN,YINF,DTIME,DPSI,TIME1,GOP,
            NITER,NXEND,NYEND,SECTION,RECTANGLE,
            NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3,NYLIM1,NYLIM2,
            NYLIM3,MODS,DSV,IRES,PPZ,NP,NPP,PZ,PP ) ;
        CLOSE(STOREC) ;
        END ;
    END ;
%*****
%
    PROCEDURE INITIALIZEPROGRAM ;
    BEGIN
    LABEL SKIP ;
    TOTIMSTART := TIME(1) ;
    TYMIN ;
    DATIME ;
    SECTION := 0 ;
    NP := 0 ;
    NPP := 0 ;
    INP := 4 ;
    IF PPZ=1 AND NITER=0 THEN GO TO SKIP ;
    FETCHCONSTANTS ;
SKIP:   SECTION := SECTION + 1 ;
    IF SECTION=1 THEN IRES:=1 ;
    PGNUM := 0 ;
    IT1 := TIME(2) ;
    LNITER := LNITER + NITER ;
    REPLACE FTITLE+15 BY
        6"ICICHY/MASTER FLOW AROUND A CYLINDER - REVISED 05/16/72";
    END ;
%*****
%
    PROCEDURE COMPUTECONSTANTS ;
    BEGIN
    EPRNT :=6"ERRR" ;
    PPRNT :=6"PSI " ;
    ZPRNT :=6"ZETA" ;
    APRNT :=6"A " ;
    BPRNT :=6"B " ;
    NPRNT :=6" " ;
    IPRNT :=6"IPSI" ;

```

```

% IF NXEND EXCEEDS 50 THE OUTPUT IS SPLIT          00035800
%   AND PUT ON TWO PAGES.                          00035900
IF NXEND GTR 50 THEN HALF := 1 ELSE HALF := 0 ;    00036000
NTEST := NXEND / 2 ;                               00036100
IF ( 2 * NTEST - NXEND) = 0 THEN EVEN := 1 ELSE EVEN := 0 ; 00036200
NXENDM := NXEND - 1 ;                              00036300
NYENDM := NYEND - 1 ;                              00036400
NXENDP := NXEND + 1 ;                              00036500
NYENDP := NYEND + 1 ;                              00036600
IF EVEN = 1 THEN NPRES := NXEND/2 ELSE NPRES := NXENDM/2 + 1 ; 00036700
DELX := 1.0 / NXENDM ;                             00036800
DELY := YINF / NYENDM ;                            00036900
DEL1 := 180.0 * DELX ;                             00037000
ONE := 1 ;                                         00037100
PI := 4 * DARCTAN(ONE) ;                          00037200
PIS := PI * PI ;                                   00037300
DELPI := 2.0 * PI * DELY ;                        00037400
FOR < := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO                 00037500
  BEGIN                                           00037600
    FK := K - 1 ;                                00037700
    SIGMA := FK * DELPI ;                        00037800
    RMOS[K] := PIS * DEXP(SIGMA) ;              00037900
  END ;                                           00038000
DELXS := DELX * DELX ;                            00038100
DELYS := DELY * DELY ;                            00038200
WFBZ2 := 1.0 / (2.0 * PIS * DELYS) ;             00038300
RXS := 1.0 / DELXS ;                              00038400
RYS := 1.0 / DELYS ;                              00038500
RXYS := 1.0 / (2.0 * (RXS + RYS) ) ;             00038600
RDS4 := 0.25 / (DELX * DELY) ;                   00038700
RERX1 := RXS / REYN ;                             00038800
RERX2 := 2.0 * RERX1 ;                            00038900
RERX4 := 4.0 * RERX1 ;                            00039000
RERY1 := RYS / REYN ;                             00039100
RERY2 := 2.0 * RERY1 ;                            00039200
RERY4 := 4.0 * RERY1 ;                            00039300
% COMPUTE OVERRELAXATION PARAMETER                00039400
BEGIN                                           00039500
  REAL DR,DRE ;                                  00039600
  DR := 0.5 * LN(0.5*((1.0/NXEND)**2 + (1.0/NYEND)**2)); 00039700
  DRE := EXP(DR);                                00039800
  WFP := 2.0 / (1.0 + PI * DRE) ;                00039900
END ;                                           00040000
DPI := 1.0 - WFP ;                                 00040100
DP4 := WFP * RXYS ;                               00040200
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPRES DO                 00040300
  BEGIN                                           00040400
    FI := 2 * J - 2 ;                             00040500
    ANGLE[J] := DEL1 * FI ;                       00040600
  END ;                                           00040700
IF EVEN = 1 THEN ANGLE[ NPRES + 1 ] := DEL1 * (FI + 1) ; 00040800
DELTI := DTIME / 2.0 ;                            00040900
FOR J := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO                 00041000
  BEGIN                                           00041100
    SMDT[J] := RMOS[J] / DELTI ;                 00041200
    EE[J] := SMDT[J] + RERX4 ;                   00041300
    ES[J] := SMDT[J] + RERY4 ;                   00041400
    RE[J] := SMDT[J] - RERY4 ;                   00041500
    RS[J] := SMDT[J] - RERX4 ;                   00041600
  END ;                                           00041700

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END ; 00041800
%*****00041900
%
PROCEDURE NETA ; 00042000
BEGIN 00042100
NXFILS := 2 ; 00042200
NXFILF := NXENDM ; 00042300
NYFILS := 2 ; 00042400
NYFILF := NYLIM1-1 ; 00042500
END ; 00042600
%*****00042700
%*****00042800
%
PROCEDURE NETB ; 00042900
BEGIN 00043000
NXFILS := NXLIM1+1 ; 00043100
NXFILF := NXENDM ; 00043200
NYFILS := NYLIM1 ; 00043300
NYFILF := NYLIM2-1 ; 00043400
END ; 00043500
%*****00043600
%*****00043700
%
PROCEDURE NETC ; 00043800
BEGIN 00043900
NXFILS := NXLIM2+1 ; 00044000
NXFILF := NXENDM ; 00044100
NYFILS := NYLIM2 ; 00044200
NYFILF := NYENDM ; 00044300
END ; 00044400
%*****00044500
%*****00044600
%
PROCEDURE NETD ; 00044700
BEGIN 00044800
NXFILS := 2 ; 00044900
NXFILF := NXLIM1 ; 00045000
NYFILS := 2 ; 00045100
NYFILF := NYLIM1-1 ; 00045200
END ; 00045300
%*****00045400
%*****00045500
%
PROCEDURE NETE ; 00045600
BEGIN 00045700
NXFILS := NXLIM1+1 ; 00045800
NXFILF := NXLIM2 ; 00045900
NYFILS := 2 ; 00046000
NYFILF := NYLIM2-1 ; 00046100
END ; 00046200
%*****00046300
%*****00046400
%
PROCEDURE NETF ; 00046500
BEGIN 00046600
NXFILS := NXLIM2+1 ; 00046700
NXFILF := NXENDM ; 00046800
NYFILS := 2 ; 00046900
NYFILF := NYENDM ; 00047000
END ; 00047100
%*****00047200
%*****00047300
%
PROCEDURE NETG ; 00047400
BEGIN 00047500
NXFILS := 2 ; 00047600
END ; 00047700

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```

NXFILF := NXENDM ;                                00047800
NYFILS := 2 ;                                     00047900
NYFILF := NYENDM ;                                00048000
END ;                                              00048100
%*****00048200
%
PROCEDURE THOMAS ( NFILS,NFILF, E , TZETA ) ;      00048300
      % THE THOMAS METHOD FOR INVERTING           00048400
      % TRIDINGONAL MATRICIES                    00048500
DOUBLE ARRAY E[*] , TZETA[*] ;                   00048600
INTEGER NFILS,NFILF ;                              00048700
BEGIN                                              00048800
DOUBLE ARRAY WR[0:ZD ] , VR[0:ZD ] , RR[0:ZD ] ; 00048900
INTEGER I, J, K ,L , K2 ;                          00049000
WR[NFILS] := D[NFILS] / E[NFILS] ;                 00049100
VR[NFILS] := G[NFILS] / E[NFILS] ;                 00049200
FOR K := NFILS+1 STEP 1 UNTIL NFILF DO            00049300
  BEGIN                                           00049400
    RR[K] := E[K] - F[K] * WR[K-1] ;              00049500
    WR[K] := D[K] / RR[K] ;                       00049600
  END ;                                           00049700
FOR K := NFILS+1 STEP 1 UNTIL NFILF DO            00049800
  BEGIN                                           00049900
    VR[K] := ( G[K] - F[K]*VR[K-1] ) / RR[K] ;    00050000
  END ;                                           00050100
L := NFILF ;                                       00050200
TZETA[L] := VR[L] ;                                00050300
K2 := NFILF -2 ;                                   00050400
FOR K := NFILS-1 STEP 1 UNTIL K2 DO               00050500
  BEGIN                                           00050600
    L := NFILF - K ;                              00050700
    TZETA[L] := VR[L] - WR[L] * TZETA[L+1] ;      00050800
  END ;                                           00050900
END ;                                              00051000
%*****00051100
%
PROCEDURE VORTE ;                                  00051200
      % FIRST HALF OF ADI                          00051300
BEGIN                                              00051400
DOUBLE ARRAY TE[0:XD ] , TZETA[0:XD] ;           00051500
DOUBLE PFR1, PFR2, Q, S ;                          00051600
INTEGER I, J, K ,L ;                                00051700
FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO            00051800
  BEGIN                                           00051900
    TZETA[I] := ZETA[I,NYFILS-1] ;                 00052000
  END ;                                           00052100
FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO            00052200
  BEGIN                                           00052300
    FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO        00052400
      BEGIN                                       00052500
        PFR1 := -RDS4 * ( PSI[I+1,J] - PSI[I-1,J] ) ; 00052600
        PFR2 := -RDS4 * ( PSI[I,J+1] - PSI[I,J-1] ) ; 00052700
        F[I] := PFR2 - RERX2 ;                     00052800
        TE[I] := EE[J] ;                           00052900
        D[I] := - PFR2 - RERX2 ;                    00053000
        Q := RERY2 + PFR1 ;                          00053100
        S := RERY2 - PFR1 ;                          00053200
        G[I] := Q * RZETA[I] + RE[J] * ZETA[I,J]    00053300
              + S * ZETA[I,J+1] ;                  00053400
        RZETA[I] := ZETA[I,J] ;                     00053500
      END ;
    END ;
  END ;
END ;
%*****00053600
%*****00053700

```



```

        ZETA[I,J-1] := TZETA[I] ;
        END ;
        THOMAS ( NXFILS, NXFILF,TE , TZETA ) ;
        END ;
    FOR I:= NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO
        BEGIN
            ZETA[I,NYFILF] := TZETA[I] ;
            END ;
        END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE VORTS ;
        % SECOND HALF OF ADI
    BEGIN
        DOUBLE ARRAY TZETA[0:YD] ;
        DOUBLE PFR1, PFR2, Q, S ;
        INTEGER I, J, K ,L ;
        FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO
            BEGIN
                TZETA[J] := ZETA[NXFILS-1,J] ;
                END ;
            FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO
                BEGIN
                    FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO
                        BEGIN
                            PFR1 := -RDS4 * (PSI[I+1,J] - PSI[I-1,J] ) ;
                            PFR2 := -RDS4 * (PSI[I,J+1] - PSI[I,J-1] ) ;
                            F[J] := -PFR1 - RERY2 ;
                            D[J] := PFR1 - RERY2 ;
                            Q := RERX2 - PFR2 ;
                            S := RERX2 + PFR2 ;
                            G[J] := Q * RZETA[J] + RS[J] * ZETA[I,J]
                                + S * ZETA[I+1,J] ;
                            RZETA[J] := ZETA[I,J] ;
                            ZETA[I-1,J] := TZETA[J] ;
                            END ;
                            G[NXFILS] := G[NXFILS] - F[NXFILS] * ZETA[I,NXFILS-1] ;
                            THOMAS ( NYFILS, NYFILF, ES , TZETA ) ;
                            END ;
                        FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO
                            BEGIN
                                ZETA[NXFILF,J] := TZETA[J] ;
                                END ;
                            END ;
%*****
PROCEDURE ADI ;
    BEGIN
        LABEL L2 ;
        IF RECTANGLE EQL 1 THEN
            BEGIN
                NETG ;
                FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO
                    BEGIN
                        RZETA[I] := ZETA[I,NYFILS-1] ;
                        END ;
                    VORTE ;
                    FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO
                        BEGIN
                            RZETA[J] := ZETA[NXFILS-1,J] ;
                            END ;

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      VORTS ;                                00059800
      GO TO L2 ;                             00059900
      END ;                                   00060000
NETA ;                                       00060100
FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO     00060200
  BEGIN                                     00060300
    RZETA[I] := ZETA[I,NYFILS-1];         00060400
    END ;                                   00060500
VORTE ;                                     00060600
NETB ;                                     00060700
VORTE ;                                     00060800
NETC ;                                     00060900
VORTE ;                                     00061000
NETD ;                                     00061100
FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO     00061200
  BEGIN                                     00061300
    RZETA[J] := ZETA[NXFILS-1,J] ;       00061400
    END ;                                   00061500
VORTS ;                                     00061600
NETE ;                                     00061700
VORTS ;                                     00061800
NETF ;                                     00061900
VORTS ;                                     00062000
L2:   END ;                                 00062100
%*****00062200
%                                           00062300
PROCEDURE MODSTREAM ;                       00062400
  BEGIN                                     00062500
  DEFINE NEWPSI =                           00062600
    BEGIN                                   00062700
      TPSI :=DP1 * PSI[I,J] + DP4 * ( RXS * (PSI[I-1,J]
        + PSI[I+1,J]) + RYS * (PSI[I,J-1] + PSI[I,J+1])
        - RMOS[J] * ZETA[I,J] ) ;         00062800
      TP := DABS( TPSI - PSI[I,J] ) ;      00062900
      IF TP GTR DPSI THEN GOP := 2.0 ;    00063000
      PSI[I,J] := TPSI ;                  00063100
      END # ;                              00063200
      INTEGER C, PASS, SW, I, J;          00063300
      DOUBLE TPSI ;                       00063400
      REAL TP ;                            00063500
      LABEL HOP444, HOP405, HOP490, L1, L2 ; 00063600
      NIS := 1 ;                           00063700
HOP405:GOP:=1.0 ;                          00063800
      SW := 0 ;                            00063900
      PASS := 1 ;                          00064000
HOP444:C := INP ;                          00064100
L1:   CASE C OF BEGIN NETD;NETE;NETF;GO TO L2;NETG;GO TO L2;END ; 00064200
      C := C + 1 ;                          00064300
      FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO 00064400
        BEGIN                               00064500
          FOR J := SW + NYFILS STEP 2 UNTIL NYFILF DO NEWPSI ; 00064600
          IF SW = 0 THEN SW:=1 ELSE SW:=0 ; 00064700
          END ;                              00064800
          GO TO L1 ;                         00064900
L2:   IF PASS=1 THEN BEGIN PASS:=2; SW:=1; GO TO HOP444; END ; 00065000
      IF GOP LSS 1.5 THEN GO TO HOP490 ;   00065100
      NIS := NIS + 1 ;                     00065200
      ITZ := TIME(2) ; % ELAPSED TIME OF JOB IN 1/60 SECS 00065300
      TYME := ITZ / 60 ;%TIME IN SECONDS  00065400
      IF TYME LSS TIME2 THEN GO TO HOP405 ; 00065500

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```

HOP490:END ; 00065800
%***** 00065900
% 00066000
PROCEDURE SWEEP ; 00066100
BEGIN 00066200
DEFINE NEWPSI = 00066300
BEGIN 00066400
TPSI :=DP1 * PSI[I,J] + DP4 * ( RXS * (PSI[I-1,J] 00066500
+ PSI[I+1,J]) + RYS * (PSI[I,J-1] + PSI[I,J+1]) 00066600
- RMOS[J] * ZETA[I,J] ) ; 00066700
TP := DABS( TPSI - PSI[I,J] ) ; 00066800
IF TP GTR DPSI THEN GOP := 2.0 ; 00066900
PSI[I,J] := TPSI ; 00067000
END # ; 00067100
INTEGER I, J; 00067200
DOUBLE TPSI ; 00067300
REAL TP ; 00067400
FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO 00067500
BEGIN 00067600
FOR J := NYFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NYFILF DO NEWPSI ; 00067700
END; 00067800
END ; 00067900
%***** 00068000
% 00068100
PROCEDURE STREAM ; 00068200
BEGIN 00068300
LABEL HOP405, HOP490, L1, L2 ; 00068400
INTEGER C ; 00068500
IF MODS = 1 THEN BEGIN MODSTREAM ; GO TO HOP490 ; END ; 00068600
NIS := 1 ; 00068700
HOP405:GOP := 1.0 ; 00068800
C := INP ; 00068900
L1: CASE C OF BEGIN NETD;NETE;NETF;GO TO L2;NETG;GO TO L2;END ; 00069000
SWEEP ; 00069100
C := C + 1 ; 00069200
GO TO L1 ; 00069300
L2: IF GOP LSS 1.5 THEN GO TO HOP490 ; 00069400
NIS := NIS + 1 ; 00069500
ITZ := TIME(2) ; % ELAPSED TIME OF JOB IN 1/60 SECS 00069600
TYME := ITZ / 60 ; % TIME IN SECONDS 00069700
IF TYME LSS TIME2 THEN GO TO HOP405 ; 00069800
HOP490:END ; 00069900
%***** 00070000
% 00070100
PROCEDURE SURFACEVORTICITY ; 00070200
% COMPUTE THE SURFACE VORTICITY 00070300
BEGIN 00070400
INTEGER I, J, K ,L ; 00070500
FOR I := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO 00070600
BEGIN 00070700
ZETA[I,1]:=(8.0 * PSI[I,2] - PSI[I,3] ) * WFBZ2 ; 00070800
END ; 00070900
END ; 00071000
%***** 00071100
% 00071200
PROCEDURE SHORTTIMESOLUTION ( T ) ; 00071300
DOUBLE T ; 00071400
BEGIN 00071500
DOUBLE ARRAY S[0:XD] , C[0:XD], FDZT[0:XD] ; 00071600
DOUBLE VAR1,VAR2,VAR3,VAR4,VAR5,VAR6,ALF,CST1,CST2,CST3,CST4, 00071700

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```

PITS1 := PI * TSI ;                                00077800
VAR1 := DEXP ( PITS1 ) ;                            00077900
VAR2 := 1.0 / VAR1 ;                                00078000
ALF := CST25 * ( VAR1 - 1.0 ) ;                      00078100
IF TSI LSS 1.0@@-15 THEN                            00078200
  BEGIN                                              00078300
    ALF := CST25 * ( PITS1 *                        00078400
      ( 1.0 + 0.5 * PITS1 * ( 1.0
        + CST8 * PITS1 ))) ;                          00078500
    END ;                                            00078600
  VAR3 := DEXP(-ALF * ALF ) ;                        00078700
  VAR4 := ERF( ALF ) ;                               00078800
  VAR5 := 1.0 - VAR4 ;                               00078900
  VAR6 := ERF( CST6 * ALF ) ;                       00079000
  VAR7 := 1.0 - VAR6 ;                               00079100
  VAR11 := VAR2 * VAR2 ;                             00079200
  VAR12 := CST29 * VAR2 ;                            00079300
  VAR13 := 4.0 * CST28 * VAR11 ;                    00079400
  VAR14 := VAR1 - VAR2 ;                             00079500
  VAR17 := -VAR2 + VAR3 ;                            00079600
  VAR18 := VAR3 * ( 11.0 * VAR5 - 9.0 ) + 4.0 * VAR5 00079700
    - 6.0 ;                                          00079800
  VAR19 := VAR3 - 1.0 ;                              00079900
  VAR21 := 1.0 + VAR11 - 2.0 * VAR5 ;                00080000
  VAR22 := VAR11 - VAR3 ;                            00080100
  VAR23 := VAR5 - VAR3 ;                             00080200
  IF TSI LSS 1.0@@-15 THEN                            00080300
    BEGIN                                              00080400
      VAR14 := PITS1 * ( 2.0 + CST8 * PITS1 * PITS1 ) ; 00080500
      VAR15 := ALF * ALF ;                            00080600
      VAR16 := VAR15 * ( - 1.0 + 0.5 * VAR15 *
        ( 1.0 - CST8 * VAR15 )) ;                      00080700
      VAR20 := 2.0 * PITS1 ;                          00080800
      VAR24 := VAR20 * ( -1.0 + 0.5 * VAR20 *
        ( 1.0 - CST8 * CST20 )) ;                      00080900
      VAR21 := VAR24 + 2.0 * VAR4 ;                    00081000
      IF ALF LSS 1.0@@-7 THEN                          00081100
        BEGIN                                          00081200
          VAR17 := PITS1 * ( 1.0 - 0.5 * PITS1 *
            ( 1.0 + CST8 * PITS1 )) + VAR16 ;          00081300
          VAR22 := VAR21 - VAR16 ;                      00081400
        END ;                                          00081500
      END ;                                            00081600
    END ;                                            00081700
  IF ALF LSS 1.0@@-7 THEN                            00081800
    BEGIN                                              00081900
      VAR15 := ALF * ALF ;                             00082000
      VAR16 := VAR15 * ( - 1.0 + 0.5 * VAR15 *
        ( 1.0 - CST8 * VAR15 )) ;                      00082100
      VAR18 := 2.0 * VAR16 - VAR4 * ( 15.0 - 11.0 *
        VAR16 ) ;                                       00082200
      VAR19 := VAR16 ;                                 00082300
      VAR23 := - VAR4 - VAR16 ;                         00082400
    END ;                                            00082500
  LEVEL := VAR14 + CST23 * CST9 *                    00082600
    ( VAR17 - CST1 * ALF * VAR5
      + CST23 * ( -CST10 * VAR4 +
        CST11 * ALF * ALF * VAR5 - 1.5 * ALF * VAR3 )) ; 00082700
  INT := ALF * ( CST12 * VAR3 * VAR3 + VAR5 * ( 0.5 * 00082800
    VAR4 - CST31) + ALF * ( VAR3 * ( -CST14 * VAR5 +
    CST17) + ALF * VAR5 * (CST8 * VAR5 - CST16) ) ) 00082900
    ) 00083000

```

```

+CST2 * ( CST26 * VAR6 + CST15 *
VAR19 + 0.5 * CST8 * VAR18 ) ;
VAR8 := 8.0 * CST23 * T * INT ;
VAR9 := VAR5 * ( 3.0 + VAR2 * ( 6.0 * CST23 * ALF
-2.0 + VAR2 * CST23 * ( ALF * ( 4.0 -
6.0 * CST23 * ALF ) - CST23 )) ) + VAR3 *
2.0 * CST2 * ( -ALF + CST24 - 2.0 *
CST23 * VAR2 * ( 1.0 + VAR2 * ( 1.0 -
1.5 * CST23 * ALF )) ) + CST22 * VAR2 *
VAR2 ;
VAR10 := 4.0 * T * CST25 * ( VAR5 * ( VAR12 *
CST13 - VAR13 * CST14 + ALF * ( -6.0 *
CST16 - VAR13 * CST13 - VAR3 * VAR12 *
3.0 * CST2 + ALF * ( -3.0 * VAR12 *
CST16 + VAR3 * ( 2.0 * CST2 * VAR13 *
CST14 ) + ALF * ( VAR13 * CST16 -
VAR5 * VAR13 * CST8 )) ) + VAR5 *
( -0.5 * VAR12 + ALF * ( 2.0 + 0.5 *
VAR13 + ALF * VAR12 )) - VAR3 * ( CST2 +
CST18 * VAR13 )) + VAR3 * ( 2.0 * CST2 *
( 1.5 + CST30 ) - CST30 * VAR12 -
VAR13 * CST19 + VAR3 * VAR12 * 2.0 *
CST3 + ALF * ( 8.0 * CST12 + CST9 *
VAR12 * ( 1.0 + CST12 ) - VAR3 * ( 2.0 *
CST3 + CST12 * VAR13 ) - ALF * CST2 *
( 2.0 + VAR13 * CST16 )) ) +
VAR13 * CST20 * VAR7 - VAR13 * CST21 ) ;
FOR I := NXFILS STEP 1 UNTIL NXFILF DO
BEGIN
PSI[I,J] := ( LEVEL + VAR8 * C[I] ) * S[I] ;
ZETA[I,J] := ( VAR9 + VAR10 * C[I] ) * S[I] ;
FDZT[I] := PI * ( 8.0 * CST2 * CST29 + 7.0 -
CST9 * CST25 + REYN * ( CST2 * CST29 *
( 1.0 + CST30 ) - 2.0 ) * C[I] ) *
S[I] ;
SLOPE[I] := -FDZT[I] * CST3 ;
END ;
TSI := TSI + DTSI ;
END ;
GO TO L1 ;
L2: TIME1 := T ;
END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE INITIALZENET ;
% INITIALIZE THE PSI NET WITH THE POTENTIAL FLOW
% SOLUTION, RELAX IT, COMPUTE THE SURFACE
% VORTICITY, AND SET THE REST OF THE VORTICITY
% NET EQUAL TO ZERO
BEGIN
INTEGER NXP, NXM, II , I,J,K,L ;
REAL TCG, ETCG, RETCGS, FTG, DIE, SII, PIYIN, CSIGM,
PIDEL, PIE ;
LABEL L1 ;
IF NITER NEQ 0 THEN BEGIN FETCHPSIZETA;GO TO L1;END;
NXM := NXEND / 2 ;
NXP := NXM + 1 ;
SIGMA := 0.0 ;
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO
BEGIN
00083800
00083900
00084000
00084100
00084200
00084300
00084400
00084500
00084600
00084700
00084800
00084900
00085000
00085100
00085200
00085300
00085400
00085500
00085600
00085700
00085800
00085900
00086000
00086100
00086200
00086300
00086400
00086500
00086600
00086700
00086800
00086900
00087000
00087100
00087200
00087300
00087400
00087500
00087600
00087700
00087800
00087900
00088000
00088100
00088200
00088300
00088400
00088500
00088600
00088700
00088800
00088900
00089000
00089100
00089200
00089300
00089400
00089500
00089600
00089700

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```

TCG := PI * SIGMA ;                                00089800
ETCG := EXP(TCG) ;                                  00089900
RETCGS := 1.0 / (ETCG * ETCG) ;                    00090000
FTG := ETCG * (1.0 - RETCGS) ;                     00090100
ETA := 0.0 ;                                         00090200
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXP DO                       00090300
  BEGIN                                              00090400
    PIE := PI * ETA ;                                 00090500
    SII := SIN(PIE) ;                                 00090600
    PSI[I,J] := FTG * SII ;                           00090700
    ETA := ETA + DELX ;                               00090800
  END ;                                              00090900
  SIGMA := SIGMA + DELY ;                             00091000
END ;                                                00091100
PIYIN := PI * YINF ;                                 00091200
CSIGM := EXP(PIYIN) ;                               00091300
FTG := CSIGM ;                                       00091400
IF POTENTIAL=1 THEN                                  00091500
  BEGIN                                              00091600
    RETCGS := 1.0/(CSIGM*CSIGM) ;                    00091700
    FTG := CSIGM * (1.0 - RETCGS) ;                  00091800
  END ;                                              00091900
PIDEL := PI * DELX ;                                 00092000
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXP DO                       00092100
  BEGIN                                              00092200
    FI := I-1 ;                                       00092300
    PSI[I, NYEND] := FTG * SIN(PIDEL * FI) ;         00092400
  END ;                                              00092500
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYEND DO                     00092600
  BEGIN                                              00092700
    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXM DO                   00092800
      BEGIN                                          00092900
        II := NXENDP - I ;                           00093000
        PSI[II, J] := PSI[I,J] ;                     00093100
      END ;                                          00093200
    END ;                                          00093300
  FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYEND DO                   00093400
    BEGIN                                          00093500
      FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO               00093600
        BEGIN                                          00093700
          ZETA[I,J] := 0.0 ;                           00093800
        END ;                                          00093900
      END ;                                          00094000
    IF PP=1 THEN PRINT1 ( PSI , IPRNT ) ;            00094100
    IF STARTTIME EQL 0.0 THEN BEGIN STREAM; SURFACEVORTICITY; END ; 00094200
L1: IF RECTANGLE NEQ 1 THEN INP := 0 ;              00094300
    IF STARTTIME GTR 1.0@@-30 AND                   00094400
      SECTION = 1 THEN SHORTTIMESOLUTION(STARTTIME) ; 00094500
  END ;                                              00094600
%*****00094700
%00094800
PROCEDURE MATINV (A,N,B,M,DETERM ) ;                00094900
  DOUBLE ARRAY A[*,*] , B[*,*] ;                    00095000
  INTEGER N,M ;                                       00095100
  DOUBLE DETERM ;                                     00095200
  BEGIN                                              00095300
    DEFINE IROW = JROW #, ICOLUM = JCOLUM #, AMAX = T #, 00095400
          SWAP = T # ;                                00095500
    DOUBLE ARRAY PIVOT[0:5] ;                         00095600
    DOUBLE T ;                                         00095700

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INTEGER ARRAY IPIVOT[0:5],INDEX[0:5,0:2] ; 00095800
INTEGER JROW, JCOLUM, L1 ,I,J,K,L ; 00095900
LABEL HOP720 , HOP777 ; 00096000
DETERM := 1.0 ; 00096100
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00096200
  BEGIN 00096300
    IPIVOT[J] := 0 ; 00096400
  END ; 00096500
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00096600
  BEGIN 00096700
    LABEL HOP260, HOP380, HOP550 ; 00096800
    AMAX := 0.0 ; 00096900
    FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00097000
      BEGIN 00097100
        LABEL HOP105 ; 00097200
        IF (IPIVOT[J]-1) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP105 ; 00097300
        FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00097400
          BEGIN 00097500
            LABEL HOP100 ; 00097600
            IF (IPIVOT[K] -1) GTR 0 THEN GO TO HOP777 ; 00097700
            IF (IPIVOT[K] -1) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP100 ; 00097800
            IF (DABS(AMAX) - DABS(A[J,K] )) GTR 0.0 THEN 00097900
              GO TO HOP100 ; 00098000
            IROW := J ; 00098100
            ICOLUM := K ; 00098200
            AMAX := A[J,K] ; 00098300
          END ; 00098400
        HOP100: 00098500
        HOP105: 00098600
          END ; 00098700
          IPIVOT[ICOLUM] := IPIVOT[ICOLUM] + 1 ; 00098800
          IF (IROW - ICOLUM) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP260 ; 00098900
          DETERM := - DETERM ; 00099000
          FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00099100
            BEGIN 00099200
              SWAP := A[IROW,L] ; 00099300
              A[IROW,L] := A[ICOLUM,L] ; 00099400
              A[ICOLUM,L] := SWAP ; 00099500
            END ; 00099600
            IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP260 ; 00099700
            FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO 00099800
              BEGIN 00099900
                SWAP := B[IROW,L] ; 00100000
                B[IROW,L] := B[ICOLUM,L] ; 00100100
                B[ICOLUM,L] := SWAP ; 00100200
              END ; 00100300
              HOP260: 00100400
                INDEX[I,1] := IROW ; 00100500
                INDEX[I,2] := ICOLUM ; 00100600
                PIVOT[I] := A[ICOLUM,ICOLUM] ; 00100700
                DETERM := DETERM * PIVOT[I] ; 00100800
                IF PIVOT[I] EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP720 ; 00100900
                A[ICOLUM,ICOLUM] := 1.0 ; 00101000
                FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO 00101100
                  BEGIN 00101200
                    A[ICOLUM,L] := A[ICOLUM,L] / PIVOT[I] ; 00101300
                  END ; 00101400
                  IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP380 ; 00101500
                  FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO 00101600
                    BEGIN 00101700
                      B[ICOLUM,L] := B[ICOLUM,L] / PIVOT[I] ;
                    END ;
                  HOP380: 00101800
                    FOR L1 := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO

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BEGIN                                                    00101800
IF (L1-ICOLUM) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP550 ;              00101900
T := A[L1,ICOLUM] ;                                    00102000
A[L1,ICOLUM] := 0.0 ;                                  00102100
FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                            00102200
  BEGIN                                                  00102300
    A[L1,L] := A[L1,L] - A[ICOLUM,L] * T ;            00102400
  END ;                                                  00102500
IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP550 ;                          00102600
FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO                            00102700
  BEGIN                                                  00102800
    B[L1,L] := B[L1,L] - B[ICOLUM,L] * T ;            00102900
  END ;                                                  00103000
END ;                                                    00103100
HOP550:  END ;                                           00103200
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                            00103300
  BEGIN                                                  00103400
    LABEL HOP710 ;                                       00103500
    L := N + 1 - I ;                                     00103600
    IF (INDEX[L,1] - INDEX[L,2]) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP710; 00103700
    JROW := INDEX[L,1] ;                                 00103800
    JCOLUM := INDEX[L,2] ;                              00103900
    FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                          00104000
      BEGIN                                              00104100
        SWAP := A[K,JROW] ;                              00104200
        A[K,JROW] := A[K,JCOLUM] ;                     00104300
        A[K,JCOLUM] := SWAP ;                           00104400
      END ;                                              00104500
HOP710:  GO TO HOP777;                                   00104600
END ;                                                  00104700
HOP720:  BEGIN                                           00104800
  FORMAT FMT15 ("MATRIX IS SINGULAR" ) ;                00104900
  WRITE (LINE, FMT15 ) ;                                00105000
  GO TO HOPEND ;                                        00105100
END ;                                                  00105200
HOP777:  BEGIN                                           00105300
  END ;                                                  00105400
END ;                                                  00105500
%*****00105600
%00105700
PROCEDURE LSQ1 ( X,Y,W,N,L,A,B,M) ;                    00105800
  DOUBLE ARRAY A[*,*] , B[*,*] ;                      00105900
  INTEGER N,M,L ;                                       00106000
  ARRAY X[*], Y[*,*], W[*] ;                            00106100
  BEGIN                                                  00106200
    DOUBLE ARRAY C[0:5, 0:5] ;                          00106300
    DOUBLE DETERM ;                                     00106400
    INTEGER I, J, K ;                                    00106500
    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                          00106600
      BEGIN                                              00106700
        C[I,1] := 1.0 ;                                  00106800
      END ;                                              00106900
    FOR J := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO                          00107000
      BEGIN                                              00107100
        FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                      00107200
          BEGIN                                          00107300
            C[I,J] := C[I,J-1] * X[I] ;                 00107400
          END ;                                          00107500
        END ;
      END ;
    END ;
    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO                          00107600
      BEGIN
        FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                      00107700
          BEGIN
            DETERM := DETERM + C[I,J] * Y[J] ;
          END ;
        END ;
      END ;
  END ;

```

```

BEGIN
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO
  BEGIN
  A[I,J] := 0.0 ;
  FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO
    BEGIN
    A[I,J] := A[I,J] + C[K,I]*C[K,J] * W[K] ;
    END ;
  END ;
END ;
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO
  BEGIN
  B[I,1] := 0.0 ;
  FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO
    BEGIN
    B[I,1] := B[I,1] + C[K,I] * Y[K,1]*W[K] ;
    END ;
  END ;
MATINV ( A,M,B,L, DETERM ) ;
END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE PRESS ;
BEGIN
REAL ARRAY RAD[0:5], W[0:5], AZETA[0:5,0:1], ZETAS[0:XD],
PRES[0:XD] ;
REAL PISIG, REDEL, THETA, PAREA, CD , SAREA ;
INTEGER I, J, K ,L ;
LABEL L1 ;
FORMAT FMT12 ( X50,"PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION"// X45,"TIME =",
F7.3, X6, "NITER =", IS // X50, "ANGLE", X9,
"PRESSURE"/ X50, "*****", X9, "*****" //
( X50, F5.1, X10, F7.3 ) ) ; % 104
FORMAT FMT13 ( /// X56,"CDF =", F9.3// X56,"CDF =",
F9.3 // X56,"CD =" ,F9.3) ; % 109
FORMAT FMT72 ( X50, F5.1, X10, F7.3 ) ;
IF STARTTIME GTR 0.0 AND STARTTIME EQL TIME1 THEN GO TO L1;
SIGMA := 0.0 ;
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL 5 DO
  BEGIN
  PISIG := PI * SIGMA ;
  W[J] := 1.0 ;
  RAD[J] := EXP(PISIG) ;
  SIGMA := SIGMA + DELY ;
  END ;
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
  FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL 5 DO
    BEGIN
    AZETA[J,1]:= ZETA[I,J] ;
    END ;
  LSQ1 ( RAD,AZETA,W,4,1,A,B,3 ) ;
  SLOPE[I] := B[2,1] + 2.0 * B[3,1] ;
  END;
L1: PRES[1] := 0.0 ;
REDEL := (4.0/REYN) * (PI* DELX/3.0) ;
FOR I := 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
  PRES[I] := PRES[I-2] - REDEL * (SLOPE[I-2] + 4.0 *
SLOPE[I-1] + SLOPE[I] ) ;

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```

END ;
FOR I := 1 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
    FI := I-1 ;
    THETA := FI * PI * DELX ;
    ZETAS[I] := -PRES[I] * COS(THETA) ;
    END ;
PAREA := 0.0 ;
L := 5 ;
IF NYENDM MOD 4 NEQ 0 THEN
  BEGIN
    PAREA := 1.50 * (ZETAS[1] + ZETAS[3]) ;
    L := 7 ;
    END ;
FOR I := L STEP 4 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
    PAREA := PAREA + (ZETAS[I-4] + 4.0 * ZETAS[I-2]
    +ZETAS[I] ) ;
    END ;
PAREA := (PI * 2.0 * DELX/3.0 ) * PAREA ;
ZETAS[1] := 0.0 ;
FOR I := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
    FI := I-1 ;
    THETA:= FI * PI * DELX ;
    ZETAS[I] := ZETA[I,1] * SIN(THETA) ;
    END ;
SAREA := 0.0 ;
FOR I := 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
    SAREA := SAREA + ( ZETAS[I-2] + 4.0 * ZETAS[I-1]
    + ZETAS[I] ) ;
    END ;
SAREA := -REDEL * SAREA ;
CD := PAREA + SAREA ;
WRITE ( LINE (SKIP 1 ) ) ;
PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;
WRITE (LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT90 ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT12, TIME1,NITER, FOR I := 1 STEP 1
  UNTIL NPRES DO [ ANGLE[I], PRES[2*I-1] ] ) ;
IF EVEN = 1 THEN WRITE(LINE, FMT72, ANGLE[NPRES + 1] ,
  PRES[2*NPRES] ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT13, PAREA, SAREA, CD ) ;
NPP := 0 ;
END ;
%*****00118500
%00118600
PROCEDURE PRINTPARAMETERS ;
BEGIN
  PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;
  WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;
  WRITE (LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ;
  WRITE (LINE, FMT16 ) ;
  WRITE (LINE, FMT4) ;
  % REYN::= REYNOLDS NUMBER 00119400
  % YINF::= LARGEST VALUE OF TS1,THE RADIAL CO- 00119500
  % ORDINATE 00119600
  % LNP::= THE NUMBER OF TIME STEPS BETWEEN PRINT 00119700

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```

%      OUTS MINUS ONE.                                00119800
% NITER ::= TIME STEP COUNTER, INITIALLY ZERO        00119900
% LNITER ::= TOTAL NUMBER OF TIME STEPS FOR THIS    00120000
%      RUN                                           00120100
% TIME2 ::= MAXIMUM PROCESSOR TIME IN SECONDS       00120200
% DTIME ::= DIMENSIONLESS TIME INCREMENT           00120300
% DPSI  ::= STREAM FUNCTION CONVERGENCE LIMIT      00120400
% NXEND ::= NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN THE           00120500
%      CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION                   00120600
% NYEND ::= NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN THE           00120700
%      RADIAL DIRECTION                             00120800
% WFP   ::= RELAXATION PARAMETER                   00120900
% TIME1 ::= INITIAL DIMENSIONLESS TIME             00121000
% GOP   ::= A PROGRAM CONTROL VARIABLE            00121100
% POTENTIAL ::= IF 1, OUTER BC TAKEN AS           00121200
%      POTENTIAL FLOW, ELSE PARALLEL FLOW         00121300
WRITE (LINE, FMT5, REYN, YINF, LNP, LNPP, LNITER, TIME2, 00121400
      DTIME, DPSI, TIME1, GOP, NITER,
      POTENTIAL, WFP, NXEND, NYEND,
      DELX, DELY, STARTTIME, SAVE, MODS,
      RECTANGLE, NXLIM1, NXLIM2, NXLIM3,
      NYLIM1, NYLIM2, NYLIM3,
      DSV, PPZ, IREC,
      SECTION ) ;                                00122100
END ;                                           00122700
%*****00122300
%                                           00122400
PROCEDURE OUTPUTRESULTS ;                       00122500
  BEGIN                                         00122600
    IF PZ=1 THEN PRINT1 ( ZETA, ZPRNT ) ;      00122700
    IF PP=1 THEN PRINT1 ( PSI, PPRNT ) ;       00122800
    IF PPZ NEQ 1 THEN WRITE(LINE, FMT9, NIS ) ; 00122900
    IF DSV EQL 1 THEN SAVEPSIZETA;            00123000
    NP := 0 ;                                  00123100
  END ;                                         00123200
%*****00123300
%                                           00123400
PROCEDURE FINALPRINTROUTINE ;                  00123500
  BEGIN                                         00123600
    IF NP NEQ 0 THEN BEGIN OUTPUTRESULTS; PRESS END ; 00123700
    IF SAVE = 1 THEN BEGIN STOPEPSIZETA;STORECONSTANTS;END; 00123800
    LOCK(SAVEP) ;                               00123900
    LOCK(SAVEZ) ;                               00124000
  END ;                                         00124100
%*****00124200
%                                           00124300
PROCEDURE PRINTPSIZETA ;                       00124400
  BEGIN                                         00124500
    LABEL HOP165, HOP190 ;                     00124600
    SETUPGET ;                                  00124700
    GETPSIZETA ;                                00124800
    OUTPUTRESULTS ;                             00124900
    PRESS ;                                     00125000
HOP165:NITER := NITER + 1 ;                    00125100
NP := NP + 1 ;                                 00125200
NPP := NPP + 1 ;                              00125300
TIME1 := TIME1 + DTIME ;                      00125400
GETPSIZETA ;                                  00125500
% PRINT CURRENT VORTICITY AND STREAMFUNCTION VALUES 00125600
% AND COMPUTE THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION        00125700

```



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%*****#00131800
%
END.
00131900
00132000

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+++++
40.0,/ REYNOLDS NUMBER 00000100
1.5,/ MAXIMUM VALUE OF THE RADIAL COORDINATE 00000200
1,/ PSI-ZETA PRINTOUT CONTROL VARIABLE 00000300
1,/ LNPP CONTROLS OUTPUT OF PRESSURE DIST. 00000400
3,/ MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS THIS RUN 00000500
6000.0,/ LIMIT ON MAXIMUM RUN TIME 00000600
0.04,/ DEMENTIONLESS TIME INCREMENT 00000700
0.00001,/ ITERATION ERROR LIMIT 00000800
0.0,/ INITIAL DIMETIONLESS TIME 00000900
1.0,/ PROGRAM CONTROL VARIABLE ? 00001000
0,/ INITIAL INTERATION NUMBER 00001100
0,/ SELECTS THE OUTER BOUNDARY CONDITION 00001200
0.00,/ START TIME OF SHORT TIME SOLUTION 00001300
0,/ IF SAVE=1 A COPY OF PSI AND ZETA SAVED 00001400
1,/ IF MODS=1 MODIFIED STREAM USED 00001500
0,/ IF DSV=1 THEN DISK FILE OF PSI-ZETA SAVED 00001600
0,/ IF PPZ=1 THEN DISK FILE OF P-Z PRINTED OUT 00001700
1, 1, / PZ,PP IF=1 PRINT ZETA,PSI WHEN OUTPUT 00001800
9,/ NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN CIRCUM. DIRECTION 00001900
17,/ NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN RADIAL DIRECTION 00002000
1,/ RECTANGLE IF EQUAL 1 OTHERWISE MESH 00002100
2, 3, 4. / X LIMITS 00002200
48, 49, 50, / Y LIMITS 00002300
+++++

```

APPENDIX D

```

% CICHY/DIRECT
BEGIN
REAL  DPSI, TIME2, GOP, YINF, TIME1, REYN, DTIME, STARTTIME ;
INTEGER NXEND, NYEND, XD, YD, ZD, NITER, LNPP, LNITER, POTENTIAL,
      SAVE, LNPP, RECTANGLE, NXLIM1, NXLIM2,
      NXLIM3, NYLIM1, NYLIM2, NYLIM3, MODS,
      IQX, IQY, PPZ, DSV, PZ, PP ;
FILE DATA (MAXRECSIZE=14, BLOCKSIZE=420, KIND=1, ACCESS=0,
      TITLE="CICHY/DATAMASTER.") ;
READ (DATA, /, REYN, YINF, LNP, LNPP, LNITER, TIME2, DTIME, DPSI, TIME1,
      GOP, NITER, POTENTIAL, STARTTIME, SAVE, MODS,
      DSV, PPZ, PZ, PP, NXEND, NYEND, RECTANGLE, NXLIM1,
      NXLIM2, NXLIM3, NYLIM1, NYLIM2, NYLIM3 ) ;
IQX := LN(NXEND-1) / LN(2) ;
IQY := LN(NYEND-1) / LN(2) ;
NXEND := 2 ** IQX + 1 ;
NYEND := 2 ** IQY + 1 ;
XD := NXEND ;
YD := NYEND ;
ZD := NYEND ;
IF XD GTR YD THEN ZD := NXEND ;
BEGIN
DOUBLE ARRAY ZETA[0:XD, 0:YD] , PSI[0:XD, 0:YD] ,
      EE[0:YD], ES[0:YD], RE[0:YD] , RS[0:YD],
      RMOS[0:YD] , SMDT[0:YD] , F[0:ZD],
      D[0:ZD] , G[0:ZD], A[0:5, 0:5], H[0:5, 0:1],
      SI[0:513], Z[0:1025], Y[0:1025], AKX[0:1025],
      KORE[0:XD, 0:YD], SLOPE[0:XD] ;
REAL ARRAY ANGLE[0:XD] ;
INTEGER ARRAY INDEX[0:513] ;
ARRAY TITLEARRAY[0:17] ;
DOUBLE DP1, DP4, RXS, RYS, RDS4, RERX2, RERY2, WFBZ2,
      DELX, DELY, PI, DELXS, DELYS, PIS, RERX1,
      RERX4, RERY1, RERY4, SIGMA, DELPI , RXYS,
      HX, HY, HXY2, POTFAC ;
REAL ETA, DEL1, FK, DELTI, TYME, FI, WFBZ, WFP,
      PROTIM, IOTIM, ELAPTIM, TOTTIM ;
INTEGER IT1, ONE, NP, NPP, K, J, ITZ, PROTIMIN, IOTIMIN,
      I, L, NXENDM, NXENDP, NYENDM, NYENDP,
      ELAPTIMIN, TOTTIMSTART, PROTIMOUT,
      IOTIMOUT, ELAPTIMOUT, PGNUM, HALF,
      NTEST, EVEN, NPRES, NIS, TOTTIMEND,
      N2, N3, N4, N7, ISL, L1, IBC, NX, NY,
      NXENDM2, NYENDM2, SECTION, IREC ;
POINTER FTITLE ;
ALPHA PPRNT, ZPRNT, EPRNT, APRNT, BPRNT, NPRNT, IPRNT ;
LABEL HOP999, HOPEND ;
FILE LINE (KIND=135, MYUSE=2, MAXRECSIZE=22, BUFFERS=2,
      INTMODE=3 ) ;
FILE CARD (KIND=9, INTMODE=3, MAXRECSIZE=10 ) ;
FILE STOREP ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
      SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=20, AREASIZE=30,
      TITLE="CICHY/PSI." ) ;
FILE STOREZ ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
      SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=20, AREASIZE=30,
      TITLE="CICHY/ZETA." ) ;
FILE STOREC ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,
      SAVEFACTOR=99, AREAS=1, AREASIZE=50,
      TITLE="CICHY/CONSTANTS." ) ;
FILE SAVEP ( KIND=DISK, FILETYPE=7, INTMODE=0, PROTECTION=0,

```



```

PROCEDURE PRINT1( NETTYPE, NETNAME ) ;                                00012100
        % PRINTOUT ROUTINE                                          00012200
DOUBLE ARRAY NETTYPE[*,*] ;                                         00012300
ALPHA NETNAME ;                                                       00012400
BEGIN                                                                   00012500
ALPHA DESIG ;                                                         00012600
INTEGER NC, II, M1, M2 , KK , NXMARK, NXLIM, SECHAF ;               00012700
LABEL HOP512, HOP503 , HOP504 ;                                       00012800
FORMAT FMT10( X20,"NITER ="I5,X23, "SECTION NUMBER ", I3, A4,      00012900
        X5, A4, X19, "TIME =", F7.3/ ) ;                               00013000
FORMAT FMT11( 11E12.4 ) ;                                             00013100
NC := NYEND / 11 + 1 ;                                               00013200
FOR II := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NC DO                                         00013300
        BEGIN                                                         00013400
                SECHAF := 0 ;                                         00013500
                M1 := 11 * II - 10 ;                                   00013600
                IF (M1 - NYEND) GTR 0.0 THEN GO TO HOP512 ;          00013700
                M2 := M1 + 10 ;                                       00013800
                IF (M2 - NYEND) LEQ 0.0 THEN GO TO HOP504 ;         00013900
                M2 := NYEND ;                                           00014000
HOP504: IF HALF=1 THEN BEGIN NXMARK:=NXEND/2.0; NXLIM:= 1 ;          00014100
                DESIG := APRNT; END                                     00014200
                ELSE BEGIN NXMARK:=NXEND; NXLIM:= 1 ;                 00014300
                DESIG := NPRNT ; END ;                                  00014400
HOP503: WRITE (LINE [SKIP 1 ] ) ;                                       00014500
                PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;                                   00014600
                WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;                          00014700
                WRITE ( LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ;                  00014800
                WRITE (LINE, FMT90 ) ;                                  00014900
                WRITE (LINE,FMT10, NITER, II, DESIG, NETNAME, TIME1 ) ; 00015000
                FOR I := NXLIM STEP 1 UNTIL NXMARK DO                  00015100
                        BEGIN                                          00015200
                                WRITE(LINE, FMT11, FOR J := M1 STEP 1 UNTIL M2 DO 00015300
                                        NETTYPE[I,J]) ;                00015400
                                END ;                                  00015500
                                IF SECHAF = 1 THEN GO TO HOP512 ;      00015600
                                IF HALF=1 THEN BEGIN SECHAF:=1; NXLIM:= NXMARK + 1; 00015700
                                        NXMARK:=NXEND; DESIG := 3PRNT ; 00015800
                                        GO TO HOP503; END ;             00015900
HOP512: END ;                                                         00016000
        END ;                                                         00016100
%*****00016200
%                                                                           00016300
PROCEDURE TYMIN;                                                     00016400
        % INITIALIZE THE TIMING ROUTINE                               00016500
BEGIN                                                                   00016600
PROTIMIN:= TIME(2) ;                                                  00016700
IOTIMIN := TIME(3) ;                                                 00016800
ELAPTIMIN := TIME(1) ;                                              00016900
END ;                                                                   00017000
%*****00017100
%                                                                           00017200
PROCEDURE TYMOUT ;                                                  00017300
        * OUTPUT TIMING INFORMATION                                  00017400
BEGIN                                                                   00017500
FORMAT FMT50 (X4,"****","PROCESS TIME (SEC) =", F6.2, X2, "****", 00017600
        "I/O TIME (SEC) =",F5.2, X2, "****", 00017700
        "ELAPSED TIME (SEC) =", F6.2, X2, "****", 00017800
        "TOTAL ELAPSED TIME (MINUTES) =", F5.2 ) ; 00017900
FORMAT FMT51 (//////////);                                           00018000

```

```

PROTIMOUT := TIME(2) ; 00018100
IOTIMOUT := TIME(3) ; 00018200
ELAPTIMOUT := TIME(1) ; 00018300
PROTIM := (PROTIMOUT - PROTIMIN)/60 ; 00018400
IOTIM := (IOTIMOUT - IOTIMIN)/60 ; 00018500
ELAPTIM := (ELAPTIMOUT - ELAPTIMIN)/60 ; 00018600
TOTTIMEND := TIME(1) ; 00018700
TOTTIM := (TOTTIMEND - TOTTIMSTART)/3600 ; 00018800
WRITE(LINE,FMT51) ; 00018900
WRITE( LINE, FMT50, PROTIM, IOTIM, ELAPTIM, TOTTIM); 00019000
END ; 00019100
%*****00019200
% 00019300
PROCEDURE CHECKTIMELIMIT ; 00019400
BEGIN 00019500
    % ELAPSED TIME OF JOB IN 1/60 SECS 00019600
    ITZ := TIME(2) ; 00019700
    % ELAPSED TIME IN SECS 00019800
    TYME := ITZ / 60 ; 00019900
    % COMPARE TO TIME LIMIT 00020000
    IF TYME GTR TIME2 THEN GO TO HOP999 ; 00020100
    END ; 00020200
%*****00020300
% 00020400
PROCEDURE SAVEPSIZETA ; 00020500
BEGIN 00020600
    INTEGER RECORD ; 00020700
    IF IREC=1 THEN 00020800
        BEGIN 00020900
            SAVEP.AREASIZE := XD ; 00021000
            SAVEP.AREAS := 100 ; 00021100
            00021200
            WRITE(SAVEP[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00021300
                DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00021400
                WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00021500
                MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00021600
                NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00021700
            SAVEZ.AREASIZE := XD ; 00021800
            SAVEZ.AREAS := 100 ; 00021900
            WRITE(SAVEZ[0],*,REYN,YINF, 00022000
                DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL, 00022100
                WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME, 00022200
                MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3, 00022300
                NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00022400
            LOCK(SAVEP) ; 00022500
            LOCK(SAVEZ) ; 00022600
            SAVEP.AREASIZE := 0 ; 00022700
            SAVEP.AREAS := 0 ; 00022800
            SAVEZ.AREASIZE := 0 ; 00022900
            SAVEZ.AREAS := 0 ; 00023000
            END ; 00023100
        I := 1 ; 00023200
        FOR RECORD:=IREC STEP 1 UNTIL XD-1+IREC DO 00023300
            BEGIN 00023400
                WRITE(SAVEP[RECORD],2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]) ; 00023500
                WRITE(SAVEZ[RECORD],2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]) ; 00023600
                I := I + 1 ; 00023700
            END ; 00023800
        IREC := IREC + XD ; 00023900
    CLOSE(SAVEP) ; 00024000

```

```

CLOSE (SAVEZ) ;                                00024100
END ;                                          00024200
%*****00024300
%
PROCEDURE STOREPSIZETA ;                      00024400
BEGIN                                         00024500
STOREP.MAXRECSIZE:=2*YD+2 ;                 00024600
STOREP.AREAS:=20 ;                          00024700
STOREP.AREASIZE:=30 ;                       00024800
FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO WRITE(STOREP,2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]) ; 00024900
LOCK(STOREP) ;                               00025000
STOREZ.MAXRECSIZE:=2*YD+2 ;                 00025100
STOREZ.AREAS:=20 ;                          00025200
STOREZ.AREASIZE:=30 ;                       00025300
FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL XD DO WRITE(STOREZ,2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]) ; 00025400
LOCK(STOREZ) ;                               00025500
END ;                                         00025600
%*****00025700
%*****00025800
%
PROCEDURE STORECONSTANTS ;                   00025900
BEGIN                                         00026000
STOREC.MAXRECSIZE := 50 ;                   00026100
STOREC.AREAS := 1 ;                         00026200
STOREC.AREASIZE := 50 ;                     00026300
WRITE (STOREC, * , REYN,YINF,DTIME,DPSI,TIME1,GOP,
        NITER,NXEND,NYEND,SECTION,RECTANGLE,
        NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3,NYLIM1,NYLIM2,
        NYLIM3,MODS, IQX,IQY,IREC ) ;       00026400
LOCK (STOREC) ;                             00026500
END ;                                        00026600
%*****00026700
%*****00026800
%
PROCEDURE SETUPGET ;                         00026900
BEGIN                                         00027000
IF SECTION = 1 THEN                          00027100
BEGIN                                         00027200
READ (SAVEP[0],*,REYN,YINF,
      DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL,
      WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME,
      MODS,RECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3,
      NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00027300
READ (SAVEZ[0],*,REYN,YINF,
      DTIME,DPSI,POTENTIAL,
      WFP,NXEND,NYEND,DELX,DELY,STARTTIME,
      MODS,PECTANGLE,NXLIM1,NXLIM2,NXLIM3,
      NYLIM1,NYLIM2,NYLIM3,TITLEARRAY[*]) ; 00027400
END ;                                         00027500
END ;                                         00027600
%*****00027700
%*****00027800
%
PROCEDURE GETPSIZETA ;                       00027900
BEGIN                                         00028000
INTEGER RECORD ;                            00028100
I := 1 ;                                     00028200
FOR RECORD := IREC STEP 1 UNTIL XD-1+IREC DO 00028300
BEGIN                                         00028400
READ(SAVEP[RECORD],2*YD+2,PSI[I,*]);       00028500
READ(SAVEZ[RECORD],2*YD+2,ZETA[I,*]);      00028600
I := I + 1 ;                                00028700
END ;                                         00028800
%*****00028900
%*****00029000
%*****00029100
%*****00029200
%*****00029300
%*****00029400
%*****00029500
%*****00029600
%*****00029700
%*****00029800
%*****00029900
%*****00030000

```



```

%
PROCEDURE SETF67 (IQ) ;
  INTEGER IQ ;
  BEGIN
  INTEGER N5,I,K1,K,IL;
  LABEL L11,L10,L9 ;
  N3 := 2**IQ ;
  N7 := N3/2 ;
  N5 := N3/4 ;
  I := 1 ;
  INDEX[I] := N5 ;
  SI[I] := 1.0 / SQRT(2.0) ;
  K := I ;
  I := I+1 ;
%
L11:  IL := I ;
      IF I EQL N7 THEN GO TO L9 ;
%
L10:  K1 := INDEX[K]/2 ;
      INDEX[I] := K1 ;
      SI[I] := DSIN(PI*K1/N3) ;
      K1 := N7 - K1 ;
      I := I+1 ;
      INDEX[I] := K1 ;
      SI[I] := DSIN(PI*K1/N3) ;
      K := <+1 ;
      I := I+1 ;
      IF K NEQ IL THEN GO TO L10 ;
      GO TO L11 ;
L9:   END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE SETPT1 ;
  BEGIN
  INTEGER I ;
  DOUBLE B, F1, F2, F3, F ;
  HX := DELX ;
  HY := DELY ;
  SETF67(IQX) ;
  NX := 2**IQX ;
  NY := 2**IQY ;
%
  POTFAC := 2.0/NX ;
  HXY2 := (HX/HY)**2 ;
  B := 1.0/HXY2 ;
  F1 := (B+1)*(3.0*B+1) ;
  F2 := B*B ;
  F3 := 4.0*B*(B+1) ;
  F := PI/NX ;
  FOR I:= 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO
  BEGIN
  AKX[I] := 2.0*(F1-F3*DCOS(F*(I-1)) + F2*DCOS(F*(I-1)*2.0)) ;
  END ;
%
%
  AKX[1] := 2.0 ;
  AKX[NXEND] := 2.0*(F1+F3+F2) ;
  END ;
%*****
%

```

```

PROCEDURE COMPUTECONSTANTS :                                00042100
  BEGIN                                                    00042200
    EPRNT :=6"ERRR" ;                                       00042300
    PPRNT :=6"PSI " ;                                       00042400
    ZPRNT :=6"ZETA" ;                                       00042500
    APRNT :=6"A  " ;                                       00042600
    BPRNT :=6"B  " ;                                       00042700
    NPRNT :=6"  " ;                                       00042800
    IPRNT :=6"IPSI" ;                                       00042900
    % IF NXEND EXCEEDS 50 THE OUTPUT IS SPLIT              00043000
    %   AND PUT ON TWO PAGES.                              00043100
    IF NXEND GTR 50 THEN HALF := 1 ELSE HALF := 0 ;        00043200
    NTEST := NXEND / 2 ;                                     00043300
    IF ( 2 * NTEST - NXEND) = 0 THEN EVEN := 1 ELSE EVEN := 0 ; 00043400
    NXENDM := NXEND - 1 ;                                    00043500
    NYENDM := NYEND - 1 ;                                    00043600
    NXENDP := NXEND +1 ;                                    00043700
    NYENDP := NYEND +1 ;                                    00043800
    NXENDM2 := NXEND - 2 ;                                  00043900
    NYENDM2 := NYEND - 2 ;                                  00044000
    IF EVEN = 1 THEN NPRES := NXEND/2 ELSE NPRES := NXENDM/2 + 1 ; 00044100
    DELX := 1.0 / NXENDM ;                                   00044200
    DELY := YINF / NYENDM ;                                  00044300
    DEL1 := 180.0 * DELX ;                                   00044400
    ONE := 1 ;                                              00044500
    PI := 4 * DARCTAN(ONE) ;                                 00044600
    PIS := PI * PI ;                                        00044700
    DELPI := 2.0 * PI * DELY ;                              00044800
    FOR < := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO                       00044900
      BEGIN                                                00045000
        FK := K - 1 ;                                       00045100
        SIGMA := FK * DELPI ;                                 00045200
        RMOS[K]:= PIS * DEXP(SIGMA) ;                       00045300
      END;                                                  00045400
    DELXS := DELX * DELX ;                                   00045500
    DELYS := DELY * DELY ;                                   00045600
    WFBZ2 := 1.0 / (2.0 * PIS * DELYS) ;                   00045700
    RXS := 1.0 / DELXS ;                                     00045800
    RYS := 1.0 / DELYS ;                                     00045900
    RXYS := 1.0 / (2.0 * (RXS + RYS) ) ;                   00046000
    RDS4 := 0.25 / (DELX * DELY) ;                         00046100
    RERX1 := RXS / REYN ;                                   00046200
    RERX2 := 2.0 * RERX1 ;                                  00046300
    RERX4 := 4.0 * RERX1 ;                                  00046400
    RERY1 := RYS / REYN ;                                   00046500
    RERY2 := 2.0 * RERY1 ;                                  00046600
    RERY4 := 4.0 * RERY1 ;                                  00046700
    % COMPUTE OVERRELAXATION PARAMETER                      00046800
    BEGIN                                                  00046900
      REAL DR,DRE ;                                         00047000
      DR := 0.5 * LN(0.5*((1.0/NXEND)**2 + (1.0/NYEND)**2)); 00047100
      DRE := EXP(DR);                                       00047200
      WFP := 2.0 / (1.0 + PI * DRE) ;                       00047300

```

```

        END ;
DP1 := 1.0 - WFP ;
DP4 := WFP * RXYS ;
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPRES DO
    BEGIN
        FI := 2 * J - 2 ;
        ANGLE(J) := DEL1 * FI ;
        END ;
IF EVEN = 1 THEN ANGLE( NPRES + 1 ) := DEL1 * (FI + 1) ;
DELT1 := DTIME / 2.0 ;
FOR J := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO
    BEGIN
        SMDT(J) := RMOS(J) / DELT1 ;
        EE(J) := SMDT(J) + RERX4 ;
        ES(J) := SMDT(J) + RERY4 ;
        RE(J) := SMDT(J) - RERY4 ;
        RS(J) := SMDT(J) - RERX4 ;
        END ;
SETPT1 ;
END ;

```

```

%*****
%

```

```

PROCEDURE THOMAS ( K1, E , TZETA ) ;
    % THE THOMAS METHOD FOR INVERTING
    % TRIDINGONAL MATRICIES
    DOUBLE ARRAY E[*] , TZETA[*] ;
    INTEGER K1 ;
    BEGIN
        DOUBLE ARRAY WR[0:ZD ] , VR[0:ZD ] , RR[0:ZD ] ;
        INTEGER I, J, K ,L , K2 ;
        WR[2] := D[2] / E[2] ;
        VR[2] := G[2] / E[2] ;
        FOR K := 3 STEP 1 UNTIL K1 DO
            BEGIN
                RR[K] := E[K] - F[K] * WR[K-1] ;
                WR[K] := D[K] / RR[K] ;
                END ;
            FOR K := 3 STEP 1 UNTIL K1 DO
                BEGIN
                    VR[K] := (G[K] - F[K]*VR[K-1] ) / RR[K] ;
                    END ;
                L := K1 ;
                TZETA[L] := VR[L] ;
                K2 := K1 - 2 ;
                FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL K2 DO
                    BEGIN
                        L := K1 - K ;
                        TZETA[L] := VR[L] - WR[L] * TZETA[L+1] ;
                        END ;
                    END ;

```

```

%*****
%

```

```

PROCEDURE VORTE
    :
    % FIRST HALF OF ADI
    BEGIN
        DOUBLE ARRAY TE[0:XD ] , TZETA[0:XD] ;
        DOUBLE PFR1, PFR2, Q, S ;
        INTEGER I, J, K ,L ;
        FOR I := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO
            BEGIN

```



```

PROCEDURE TFOLD(IS,L,Z) ;                                00059400
  INTEGER IS,L ;                                        00059500
  DOUBLE ARRAY Z[*] ;                                  00059600
  BEGIN                                                00059700
    INTEGER I,I1,I2,IH2 ;                              00059800
    DOUBLE A ;                                          00059900
    IH2 := N2/2 - 1 ;                                  00060000
    FOR I:=IS STEP 1 UNTIL IH2 DO                      00060100
      BEGIN                                            00060200
        I1 := I+L ;                                    00060300
        I2 := N2-I+L ;                                00060400
        A := Z[I1] ;                                   00060500
        Z[I1] := A - Z[I2] ;                          00060600
        Z[I2] := A + Z[I2] ;                          00060700
        END ;                                          00060800
      END ;                                            00060900
%*****                                              00061000
%                                                    00061100
PROCEDURE ZERO(L) ;                                    00061200
  INTEGER L ;                                          00061300
  BEGIN                                                00061400
    INTEGER I ;                                        00061500
    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N2 DO                    00061600
      BEGIN                                            00061700
        Z[L+I-1] := 0.0 ;                            00061800
      END ;                                            00061900
    END ;                                            00062000
%*****                                              00062100
%                                                    00062200
PROCEDURE KFOLD ;                                     00062300
  BEGIN                                                00062400
    INTEGER JS1,I,J5,IS1,IS0,IC1,IC0,J3,K1 ;          00062500
    LABEL L302,L301,L300,L402,L502,L404,L405,L304,L305,L505,L900 ; 00062600
    DOUBLE SN,CS,ODD1,ODD2 ;                          00062700
    JS1 := N2 ;                                       00062800
    I := 1 ;                                          00062900
    J5 := ISL + N2 ;                                  00063000
    IS1 := ISL ;                                      00063100
    IC1 := L1 ;                                       00063200
    JS1 := JS1/2 ;                                    00063300
    IF JS1 EQL 1 THEN GO TO L404 ;                   00063400
    SN := SI[I] ;                                     00063500
    IS1 := IS1+JS1 ;                                  00063600
    IC1 := IC1+JS1 ;                                  00063700
    J3 := IS1 + JS1 ;                                 00063800
L302: IS0 := IS1-JS1 ;                                00063900
      IC0 := IC1-JS1 ;                                00064000
      ODD1 := SN*(Z[IC1]-Z[IS1]) ;                   00064100
      ODD2 := SN*(Z[IC1]+Z[IS1]) ;                   00064200
      Z[IC1] := Z[IC0]-ODD1 ;                         00064300
      Z[IC0] := Z[IC0]+ODD1 ;                         00064400
      Z[IS1] := -Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;                      00064500
      Z[IS0] := Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;                      00064600
      IS1 := IS1 + 1 ;                                00064700
      IC1 := IC1 + 1 ;                                00064800
      IF IS1 NEQ J3 THEN GO TO L302 ;                 00064900
      I := I+1 ;                                      00065000
L301: IS1 := ISL ;                                    00065100
      IC1 := L1 ;                                     00065200
      JS1 := JS1/2 ;                                  00065300

```

%	IF JS1 EQL 1 THEN GO TO L304 ;	00065400
L300:	SN := SI[I] ;	00065500
	I := I+1 ;	00065600
	CS := SI[I] ;	00065700
	IS1 := IS1+JS1 ;	00065800
	IC1 := IC1 + JS1 ;	00065900
	J3 := IS1+JS1 ;	00066000
L402:	IS0 := IS1-JS1 ;	00066100
	IC0 := IC1-JS1 ;	00066200
	ODD1 := CS*Z[IC1] - SN*Z[IS1] ;	00066300
	ODD2 := SN*Z[IC1] + CS*Z[IS1] ;	00066400
	Z[IC1] := Z[IC0] - ODD1 ;	00066500
	Z[IC0] := Z[IC0] + ODD1 ;	00066600
	Z[IS1] := -Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;	00066700
	Z[IS0] := Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;	00066800
	IS1 := IS1 + 1 ;	00066900
	IC1 := IC1 + 1 ;	00067000
	IF IS1 NEQ J3 THEN GO TO L402 ;	00067100
	IS1 := IS1 + JS1 ;	00067200
	IC1 := IC1 + JS1 ;	00067300
	J3 := IS1 + JS1 ;	00067400
L502:	IS0 := IS1 - JS1 ;	00067500
	IC0 := IC1 - JS1 ;	00067600
	ODD1 := SN*Z[IC1] - CS*Z[IS1] ;	00067700
	ODD2 := CS*Z[IC1] + SN*Z[IS1] ;	00067800
	Z[IC1] := Z[IC0] - ODD1 ;	00067900
	Z[IC0] := Z[IC0] + ODD1 ;	00068000
	Z[IS1] := -Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;	00068100
	Z[IS0] := Z[IS0] + ODD2 ;	00068200
	IS1 := IS1 + 1 ;	00068300
	IC1 := IC1 + 1 ;	00068400
	IF IS1 NEQ J3 THEN GO TO L502 ;	00068500
	I := I+1 ;	00068600
	IF IS1 EQL J5 THEN GO TO L301 ;	00068700
	GO TO L300 ;	00068800
%		00068900
L404:	K1 := INDEX[I] ;	00069000
	SN := SI[I] ;	00069100
	IS0 := IS1 ;	00069200
	IS1 := IS1 + JS1 ;	00069300
	IC0 := IC1 ;	00069400
	IC1 := IC1 + JS1 ;	00069500
	ODD1 := SN*(Z[IC1] - Z[IS1]) ;	00069600
	Y[K1+1] := Z[IC0] + ODD1 ;	00069700
	Y[N3-(K1+1)] := Z[IC0] - ODD1 ;	00069800
L405:	GO TO L900 ;	00069900
%		00070000
L304:	K1 := INDEX[I] ;	00070100
	SN := SI[I] ;	00070200
		00070300

```

I := I + 1 ; 00070400
CS := SI[I] ; 00070500
IS0 := IS1 ; 00070600
IS1 := IS1 + JS1 ; 00070700
IC0 := IC1 ; 00070800
IC1 := IC1 + JS1 ; 00070900
ODD1 := CS*Z[IC1] - SN*Z[IS1] ; 00071000
Y[K1+1] := Z[IC0] + ODD1 ; 00071100
Y[N3-<1+1] := Z[IC0] - ODD1 ; 00071200
% 00071300
L305: IS1 := IS1 + 1 ; 00071400
      IC1 := IC1 + 1 ; 00071500
      K1 := INDEX[I] ; 00071600
      IS0 := IS1 ; 00071700
      IS1 := IS1 + JS1 ; 00071800
      IC0 := IC1 ; 00071900
      IC1 := IC1 + JS1 ; 00072000
      ODD1 := SN*Z[IC1] - CS*Z[IS1] ; 00072100
      Y[K1+1] := Z[IC0] + ODD1 ; 00072200
      Y[N3-<1+1] := Z[IC0] - ODD1 ; 00072300
L505: IS1 := IS1 + 1 ; 00072400
      IC1 := IC1 + 1 ; 00072500
      I := I + 1 ; 00072600
      IF IS1 NEQ J5 THEN GO TO L304 ; 00072700
L900: END ; 00072800
%***** 00072900
% 00073000
PROCEDURE NEG(I1,I3,I2) ; 00073100
  INTEGER I1,I3,I2 ; 00073200
  BEGIN 00073300
    INTEGER K ; 00073400
    FOR K:=I1 STEP I2 UNTIL I3 DO 00073500
      BEGIN 00073600
        Y[K] := -Y[K] ; 00073700
      END ; 00073800
    END ; 00073900
%***** 00074000
% 00074100
PROCEDURE FOUR67(IQ) ; 00074200
  INTEGER IQ ; 00074300
  BEGIN 00074400
    INTEGER N5,N11,N31,I,IP,JF,I1,I2,I3 ; 00074500
    N4 := 2**IQ ; 00074600
    N3 := N4 ; 00074700
    N5 := N3/4 ; 00074800
    N7 := N3/2 ; 00074900
    N11 := 3*N7 ; 00075000
    N31 := N3+1 ; 00075100
    Z[N31] := 0.0 ; 00075200
    Z[I] := 0.0 ; 00075300
    N2 := N3 ; 00075400
    FOR I:= 2 STEP 1 UNTIL IQ DO 00075500
      BEGIN 00075600
        TFOLD(1,1,Z) ; 00075700
        N2 := N2/2 ; 00075800
      END ; 00075900
    Y[N7+1] := Z[2] ; 00076000
    JF := N5 ; 00076100
    FOR IP := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL IQ DO 00076200
      BEGIN 00076300

```

```

L1 := N2+1 ; 00076400
ZERO(1) ; 00076500
ISL := 1 ; 00076600
KFOLD ; 00076700
I1 := 3*JF+1 ; 00076800
I2 := 4*JF ; 00076900
I3 := I1+(N2/2 -1)*I2 ; 00077000
NEG(I1,I3,I2) ; 00077100
N2 := N2+N2 ; 00077200
JF := JF/2 ; 00077300
END ; 00077400
END ; 00077500
%***** 00077600
% 00077700
PROCEDURE RHSE ; 00077800
BEGIN 00077900
DOUBLE W,X,B,F1,F2 ; 00078000
B := 1.0/HXY2 ; 00078100
F1 := B * B ; 00078200
F2 := 2.0 * B * (B+1) ; 00078300
FOR J:= 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NYENDM2 DO 00078400
BEGIN 00078500
X := 0.0 ; 00078600
X := -F1*(X+KORE[3,J])+F2*KORE[2,J]+B*(KORE[2,J+1 00078700
+KORE[2,J-1] ) ; 00078800
FOR I:=3 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM2 DO 00078900
BEGIN 00079000
W := -F1*(KORE[I-1,J]+KORE[I+1,J])+F2*KORE[I,J] 00079100
+B*(KORE[I,J+1]+KORE[I,J-1]) ; 00079200
KORE[I-1,J] := X ; 00079300
X := W ; 00079400
END ; 00079500
W := 0.0 ; 00079600
W := -F1*(KORE[NXENDM2,J]+W)+F2*KORE[NXENDM,J] 00079700
+B*(KORE[NXENDM,J+1]+KORE[NXENDM,J-1]) ; 00079800
KORE[NXENDM2,J] := X ; 00079900
KORE[NXENDM,J] := W ; 00080000
END ; 00080100
END ; 00080200
%***** 00080300
% 00080400
PROCEDURE FETCHX(J) ; 00080500
INTEGER J ; 00080600
BEGIN 00080700
INTEGER I ; 00080800
FOR I:= 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO 00080900
BEGIN 00081000
Z[I] := KORE[I,J] ; 00081100
END ; 00081200
END ; 00081300
%***** 00081400
% 00081500
PROCEDURE STOREX(J) ; 00081600
INTEGER J ; 00081700
BEGIN 00081800
INTEGER I ; 00081900
FOR I:= 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO 00082000
BEGIN 00082100
KORE[I,J] := Y[I] ; 00082200
END ; 00082300

```

```

END ; 00082400
%***** 00082500
% 00082600
PROCEDURE CREDI(I,A,IP1) ; 00082700
  INTEGER I,IP1 ; 00082800
  DOUBLE A ; 00082900
  BEGIN 00083000
  LABEL L21,L2,L12,L25 ; 00083100
  DOUBLE ARRAY BB[0:11] ; 00083200
  INTEGER N1,NN,J,NV,NW,NU,IP ; 00083300
  DOUBLE B ; 00083400
  IP := IP1 ; 00083500
  BB[1] := A ; 00083600
  B := A ; 00083700
  N4 := 0 ; 00083800
  IP := IP-1 ; 00083900
  FOR N1 :=1 STEP 1 UNTIL IP DO 00084000
    BEGIN 00084100
    N4 := N4 + 1 ; 00084200
    NW := 2**N1 ; 00084300
    NV := 2*NW ; 00084400
    IF (NV+1) GTR (NYEND-NV) THEN GO TO L21 ; 00084500
    FOR J :=(NV+1) STEP NV UNTIL (NYEND-NV) DO 00084600
      BEGIN 00084700
      KORE[I,J] := B*KORE[I,J]+KORE[I,J-NW]+KORE[I,J+NW] ; 00084800
      END ; 00084900
L21:  B := B*B - 2.0 ; 00085000
      BB[N1+1] := B ; 00085100
      IF B LSS 1.0@@14 THEN GO TO L2 ; 00085200
      IF (NV+1) GTR (NYEND-NV) THEN GO TO L12 ; 00085300
      FOR J:=(NV+1) STEP NV UNTIL (NYEND-NV) DO 00085400
        BEGIN 00085500
        KORE[I,J] := -KORE[I,J]/B ; 00085600
        END ; 00085700
        GO TO L12 ; 00085800
L2:  END ; 00085900
      J := (NYEND+1)/2 ; 00086000
      KORE[I,J] := -KORE[I,J]/B ; 00086100
L12:  FOR NN:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL N4 DO 00086200
      BEGIN 00086300
      N1 := N4-NN ; 00086400
      B := BB[N1+1] ; 00086500
      NW := 2**N1 ; 00086600
      NV := 2*NW ; 00086700
      NU := 3*NV ; 00086800
      J := NV+1 ; 00086900
      <KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I,J+NV] - KORE[I,J] )/B ; 00087000
      J := NYEND-NV ; 00087100
      KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I,J-NV] - KORE[I,J])/B ; 00087200
      IF (NU+1) GTR (NYEND-NU) THEN GO TO L25 ; 00087300
      FOR J:=(NU+1) STEP (2*NV) UNTIL (NYEND-NU) DO 00087400
        BEGIN 00087500
        KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I,J-NV]+KORE[I,J+NV]-KORE[I,J])/B: 00087600
        END ; 00087700
L25:  END ; 00087800
      END ; 00087900
%***** 00088000
% 00088100
PROCEDURE CREDJ(J,A,IP1) ; 00088200
  INTEGER J, IP1 ; 00088300

```

```

DOUBLE A ;                                00088400
BEGIN                                     00088500
LABEL L21,L2,L12,L25 ;                   00088600
DOUBLE ARRAY BB(0:11) ;                  00088700
INTEGER N1,NN,I,NV,NW,NU,IP ;            00088800
DOUBLE B ;                                00088900
IP := IP1 ;                               00089000
BB[1] := A ;                              00089100
B := A ;                                   00089200
N4 := 0 ;                                  00089300
IP := IP-1 ;                              00089400
FOR N1 :=1 STEP 1 UNTIL IP DO             00089500
  BEGIN                                   00089600
    N4 := N4 + 1 ;                        00089700
    NW := 2**(N1-1) ;                     00089800
    NV := 2*NW ;                          00089900
    IF (NV+1) GTR (NXEND-NV) THEN GO TO L21 ; 00090000
    FOR I :=(NV+1) STEP NV UNTIL (NXEND-NV) DO 00090100
      BEGIN                               00090200
        KORE[I,J] := B*KORE[I,J]+KORE[I-NW,J]+KORE[I+NW,J] ; 00090300
      END ;                                00090400
L21:   B := B*B - 2.0 ;                   00090500
        BB[N1+1] := B ;                   00090600
        IF B LSS 1.0@@@14 THEN GO TO L2 ; 00090700
        IF (NV+1) GTR (NXEND-NV) THEN GO TO L12 ; 00090800
        FOR I:= (NV+1) STEP NV UNTIL (NXEND-NV) DO 00090900
          BEGIN                             00091000
            KORE[I,J] := -KORE[I,J]/B ;    00091100
          END ;                             00091200
        GO TO L12 ;                        00091300
L2:   END ;                               00091400
        I := (NXEND+1)/2 ;                 00091500
        KORE[I,J] := -KORE[I,J]/B ;        00091600
L12:  FOR NN:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL N4 DO         00091700
      BEGIN                                 00091800
        N1 := N4-NN ;                     00091900
        B := BB[N1+1] ;                   00092000
        NV := 2**N1 ;                     00092100
        NU := 3*NV ;                      00092200
        I := NV+1 ;                       00092300
        KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I+NV,J] - KORE[I,J])/B ; 00092400
        I := NXEND-NV ;                   00092500
        KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I-NV,J] - KORE[I,J])/B ; 00092600
        IF (NU+1) GTR (NXEND-NU) THEN GO TO L25 ; 00092700
        FOR I:= (NU+1) STEP (2*NV) UNTIL (NXEND-NU) DO 00092800
          BEGIN                             00092900
            KORE[I,J] := (KORE[I-NV,J]+KORE[I+NV,J]-KORE[I,J])/B; 00093000
          END ;                             00093100
L25:  END ;                               00093200
      END ;                               00093300
%*****                                00093400
%                                         00093500
PROCEDURE RHSO ;                          00093600
BEGIN                                     00093700
  INTEGER J,I ;                           00093800

```

```

DOUBLE F1,F2 ;                                00093900
F1 := 1.0 / POTFAC ;                          00094000
F2 := HXY2 ;                                  00094100
FOR J:=2 STEP 2 UNTIL NYENDM DO                00094200
  BEGIN                                        00094300
    FOR I:= 2   STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO        00094400
      BEGIN                                    00094500
        KORE[I,J]:=F1*KORE[I,J]-F2*(KORE[I,J+1]+KORE[I,J-1]); 00094600
      END ;                                    00094700
    END ;                                      00094800
  END ;                                        00094900
%***** 00095000
% 00095100
PROCEDURE POT1 ;                               00095200
  BEGIN                                        00095300
    INTEGER I,J ;                             00095400
    DOUBLE A ;                                00095500
    FOR J:= 2   STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO        00095600
      BEGIN                                    00095700
        KORE[2,J] := KORE[2,J]-POTFAC*KORE[1,J] ; 00095800
        KORE[NXENDM,J] := KORE[NXENDM,J]-POTFAC*KORE[NXEND,J] ; 00095900
      END ;                                    00096000
% 00096100
RHSE ;                                         00096200
FOR I:= 2   STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO           00096300
  BEGIN                                        00096400
    KORE[I,3] := KORE[I,3]-POTFAC*KORE[I,1] ; 00096500
    KORE[I,NYENDM2] := KORE[I,NYENDM2]-POTFAC*KORE[I,NYEND] ; 00096600
  END ;                                       00096700
FOR J:= 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NYENDM2 DO           00096800
  BEGIN                                        00096900
    FETCHX(J) ;                               00097000
    FOUR67(IQX) ;                             00097100
    STOREX(J) ;                               00097200
  END ;                                       00097300
FOR I:= 2   STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO           00097400
  BEGIN                                        00097500
    A := AKX[I] ;                             00097600
    CREDI(I,A,IQY-1) ;                       00097700
  END ;                                       00097800
FOR J:= 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NYENDM2 DO           00097900
  BEGIN                                        00098000
    FETCHX(J) ;                               00098100
    FOUR67(IQX) ;                             00098200
    STOREX(J) ;                               00098300
  END ;                                       00098400
RHSO ;                                         00098500
FOR J:=2 STEP 2 UNTIL NYENDM DO              00098600
  BEGIN                                        00098700
    A := 2.0 *(1 + HXY2) ;                   00098800
    CREDJ(J,A,IQX) ;                         00098900
  END ;                                       00099000
END ;                                        00099100
%***** 00099200
% 00099300
PROCEDURE SETUP ;                             00099400
  BEGIN                                        00099500
    INTEGER L,I,J ;                           00099600
    FOR J := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO        00099700
      BEGIN                                    00099800

```



```

CST8 := 1.0 / 3.0 ;                                00105900
CST9 := 4.0 * CST2 ;                                00106000
CST10 := 0.25 * CST1 ;                              00106100
CST11 := 1.5 * CST1 ;                               00106200
CST12 := CST8 * CST3 ;                              00106300
CST13 := 0.5 - 2.0 * CST12 ;                       00106400
CST14 := 2.0 * CST8 * CST2 ;                       00106500
CST15 := CST14 * CST14 ;                           00106600
CST16 := 1.0 + CST15 ;                              00106700
CST17 := CST2 * CST16 ;                            00106800
CST18 := 11.0 * CST2 / 6.0 ;                       00106900
CST19 := CST2 * ( CST15 - 1.5 ) ;                 00107000
CST20 := 8.0 * CST8 * CST7 * CST2 ;               00107100
CST21 := CST2 * ( 8.0 * CST8 * CST7 - CST15 - 1.0 ) ; 00107200
CST22 := 2.0 * T / REYN ;                          00107300
CST23 := DSQRT( CST22 ) ;                          00107400
CST24 := 1.0 / CST23 ;                              00107500
CST25 := 0.5 * CST24 ;                              00107600
CST26 := 8.0 * CST8 * CST7 ;                      00107700
CST27 := REYN / ( 8.0 * T ) ;                     00107800
CST28 := 4.0 * CST22 ;                             00107900
CST29 := DSQRT( CST28 ) ;                          00108000
CST30 := 4.0 * CST12 ;                             00108100
CST31 := 2.0 * CST12 ;                             00108200
ETA := 0.0 ;                                        00108300
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM/2 DO                00108400
  BEGIN                                             00108500
    S[I] := DSIN(PI*ETA) ;                          00108600
    C[I] := DCOS(PI*ETA) ;                          00108700
    S[NXENDP-I] := S[I] ;                          00108800
    C[NXENDP-I] := -C[I] ;                          00108900
    ETA := ETA + DELX ;                              00109000
  END ;                                             00109100
S[NXENDP/2] := 1.0 ;                               00109200
C[NXENDP/2] := 0.0 ;                               00109300
TSI := 0.0 ;                                        00109400
DTSI := DELY ;                                     00109500
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO                  00109600
  BEGIN                                             00109700
    PITSI := PI * TSI ;                              00109800
    VAR1 := DEXP ( PITSI ) ;                          00109900
    VAR2 := 1.0 / VAR1 ;                              00110000
    ALF := CST25 * ( VAR1 - 1.0 ) ;                  00110100
    IF TSI LSS 1.0@@-15 THEN                        00110200
      BEGIN                                         00110300
        ALF := CST25 * ( PITSI *                    00110400
          ( 1.0 + 0.5 * PITSI * ( 1.0              00110500
            + CST8 * PITSI ))) ;                    00110600
      END ;                                         00110700
    VAR3 := DEXP(-ALF * ALF) ;                      00110800
    VAR4 := ERF( ALF ) ;                            00110900
    VAR5 := 1.0 - VAR4 ;                            00111000
    VAR6 := ERF( CST6 * ALF ) ;                    00111100
    VAR7 := 1.0 - VAR6 ;                            00111200
    VAR11 := VAR2 * VAR2 ;                          00111300
    VAR12 := CST29 * VAR2 ;                         00111400
    VAR13 := 4.0 * CST28 * VAR11 ;                 00111500
    VAR14 := VAR1 - VAR2 ;                          00111600
    VAR17 := -VAR2 + VAR3 ;                         00111700
    VAR18 := VAR3 * ( 11.0 * VAR5 - 9.0 ) + 4.0 * VAR5 00111800
  END ;

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```

- 6.0 ;
VAR19 := VAR3 - 1.0 ;
VAR21 := 1.0 + VAR11 - 2.0 * VAR5 ;
VAR22 := VAR11 - VAR3 ;
VAR23 := VAR5 - VAR3 ;
IF TSI LSS 1.0@@-15 THEN
  BEGIN
    VAR14 := PITS1 * ( 2.0 + CST8 * PITS1 * PITS1 ) ;
    VAR15 := ALF * ALF ;
    VAR16 := VAR15 * ( - 1.0 + 0.5 * VAR15 *
      ( 1.0 - CST8 * VAR15 ) ) ;
    VAR20 := 2.0 * PITS1 ;
    VAR24 := VAR20 * ( -1.0 + 0.5 * VAR20 *
      ( 1.0 - CST8 * CST20 ) ) ;
    VAR21 := VAR24 + 2.0 * VAR4 ;
    IF ALF LSS 1.0@@-7 THEN
      BEGIN
        VAR17 := PITS1 * ( 1.0 - 0.5 * PITS1 *
          ( 1.0 + CST8 * PITS1 ) ) + VAR16 ;
        VAR22 := VAR21 - VAR16 ;
      END ;
    END ;
  IF ALF LSS 1.0@@-7 THEN
    BEGIN
      VAR15 := ALF * ALF ;
      VAR16 := VAR15 * ( - 1.0 + 0.5 * VAR15 *
        ( 1.0 - CST8 * VAR15 ) ) ;
      VAR18 := 2.0 * VAR16 - VAR4 * ( 15.0 - 11.0 *
        VAR16 ) ;
      VAR19 := VAR16 ;
      VAR23 := - VAR4 - VAR16 ;
    END ;
  LEVEL := VAR14 + CST23 * CST9 *
    ( VAR17 - CST1 * ALF * VAR5
    + CST23 * ( -CST10 * VAR4 +
    CST11 * ALF * ALF * VAR5 - 1.5 * ALF * VAR3 ) ) ;
  INT := ALF * ( CST12 * VAR3 * VAR3 + VAR5 * ( 0.5 *
    VAR4 - CST31 ) + ALF * ( VAR3 * ( -CST14 * VAR5 +
    CST17 ) + ALF * VAR5 * ( CST8 * VAR5 - CST16 ) ) )
    + CST2 * ( CST26 * VAR6 + CST15 *
    VAR19 + 0.5 * CST8 * VAR18 ) ;
  VAR8 := 8.0 * CST23 * T * INT ;
  VAR9 := VAR5 * ( 3.0 + VAR2 * ( 6.0 * CST23 * ALF
    - 2.0 + VAR2 * CST23 * ( ALF * ( 4.0 -
    6.0 * CST23 * ALF ) - CST23 ) ) ) + VAR3 *
    2.0 * CST2 * ( -ALF + CST24 - 2.0 *
    CST23 * VAR2 * ( 1.0 + VAR2 * ( 1.0 -
    1.5 * CST23 * ALF ) ) ) + CST22 * VAR2 *
    VAR2 ;
  VAR10 := 4.0 * T * CST25 * ( VAR5 * ( VAR12 *
    CST13 - VAR13 * CST14 + ALF * ( -6.0 *
    CST16 - VAR13 * CST13 - VAR3 * VAR12 *
    3.0 * CST2 + ALF * ( -3.0 * VAR12 *
    CST16 + VAR3 * ( 2.0 * CST2 + VAR13 *
    CST14 ) + ALF * ( VAR13 * CST16 -
    VAR5 * VAR13 * CST8 ) ) ) + VAR5 *
    ( -0.5 * VAR12 + ALF * ( 2.0 + 0.5 *
    VAR13 + ALF * VAR12 ) ) - VAR3 * ( CST2 +
    CST18 * VAR13 ) ) + VAR3 * ( 2.0 * CST2 *

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```

( 1.5 + CST30 ) - CST30 * VAR12 -                                00117800
VAR13 * CST19 + VAR3 * VAR12 * 2.0 *                            00117900
CST3 + ALF * ( 8.0 * CST12 + CST9 *                             00118000
VAR12 * ( 1.0 + CST12 ) - VAR3 * ( 2.0 *                       00118100
CST3 + CST12 * VAR13 ) - ALF * CST2 *                          00118200
( 2.0 + VAR13 * CST16 )) +                                       00118300
VAR13 * CST20 * VAR7 - VAR13 * CST21 ) ;                          00118400
FOR I := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXENDM DO                                  00118500
  BEGIN                                                            00118600
    PSI[I,J] := ( LEVEL + VAR8 * C[I] ) * S[I] ;                 00118700
    ZETA[I,J] := ( VAR9 + VAR10 * C[I] ) * S[I];                 00118800
    FDZT[I] := PI * ( 8.0 * CST2 * CST29 + 7.0 -                 00118900
      CST9 * CST25 + REYN * ( CST2 * CST29 *                     00119000
      ( 1.0 + CST30 ) - 2.0 ) * C[I] ) *                         00119100
      S[I] ;                                                       00119200
    SLOPE[I] := -FDZT[I] * CST3 ;                                  00119300
  END ;                                                            00119400
  TSI := TSI + DTSI ;                                             00119500
END ;                                                            00119600
TIME1 := T ;                                                     00119700
END ;                                                            00119800
%*****                                                         00119900
%                                                                    00120000
PROCEDURE BC ;                                                    00120100
  BEGIN                                                            00120200
    INTEGER L,I,J;                                                00120300
    FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYEND DO                                00120400
      BEGIN                                                        00120500
        FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO                            00120600
          BEGIN                                                    00120700
            KORE[I,J] := PSI[I,J] ;                                00120800
          END ;                                                    00120900
        END ;                                                      00121000
      END ;                                                         00121100
    END ;                                                           00121200
%*****                                                         00121300
%                                                                    00121400
PROCEDURE INITIALIZENET ;                                         00121500
  % INITIALIZE THE PSI NET WITH THE POTENTIAL FLOW                00121600
  % SOLUTION, RELAX IT, COMPUTE THE SURFACE                        00121700
  % VORTICITY,AND SET THE REST OF THE VORTICITY                   00121800
  % NET EQUAL TO ZERO                                             00121900
  BEGIN                                                            00122000
    INTEGER NXP, NXM, II , I,J,K,L ;                               00122100
    REAL   TCG, ETCG, RETCGS, FTG, DIE, SII, PIYIN, CSIGM,        00122200
          PIDEL, PIE ;                                             00122300
    LABEL L1 ;                                                     00122400
    IF SECTION NEQ 1 THEN BEGIN FETCHPSIZETA;BC;GO TO L1;END;    00122500
    NXM := NXEND / 2 ;                                             00122600
    NXP := NXM + 1 ;                                               00122700
    SIGMA := 0.0 ;                                                 00122800
    FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYENDM DO                               00122900
      BEGIN                                                        00123000
        TCG := PI * SIGMA ;                                        00123100
        ETCG := EXP(TCG) ;                                         00123200
        RETCGS := 1.0 / (ETCG * ETCG) ;                            00123300
        FTG := ETCG * (1.0 - RETCGS) ;                             00123400
        ETA := 0.0 ;                                               00123500
        FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXP DO                              00123600
          BEGIN                                                    00123700
            PIE := PI * ETA ;

```

```

        S11 := SIN(PIE) ;                                00123800
        PSI[I,J] := FTG * S11 ;                          00123900
        ETA := ETA + DELX ;                              00124000
        END ;                                            00124100
        SIGMA := SIGMA + DELY ;                          00124200
        END;                                            00124300
        PIYIN := PI * YINF ;                              00124400
        CSIGM := EXP(PIYIN) ;                            00124500
        FTG := CSIGM ;                                   00124600
        IF POTENTIAL=1 THEN                              00124700
            BEGIN                                        00124800
                RETCGS := 1.0/(CSIGM*CSIGM) ;           00124900
                FTG := CSIGM * (1.0 - RETCGS) ;         00125000
            END ;                                        00125100
        PIDEL := PI * DELX ;                              00125200
        FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXP DO                   00125300
            BEGIN                                        00125400
                FI := I-1 ;                              00125500
                PSI[I, NYEND] := FTG * SIN(PIDEL * FI) ; 00125600
            END;                                        00125700
        FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYEND DO                 00125800
            BEGIN                                        00125900
                FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXM DO           00126000
                    BEGIN                                00126100
                        II := NXENDP - I ;              00126200
                        PSI[II, J] := PSI[I,J] ;        00126300
                    END ;                                00126400
                END ;                                    00126500
            FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NYEND DO             00126600
                BEGIN                                    00126700
                    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO    00126800
                        BEGIN                              00126900
                            ZETA[I,J] := 0.0 ;         00127000
                        END ;                              00127100
                    END ;                                00127200
                IF PP=1 THEN PRINT1 ( PSI , IPRNT ) ;    00127300
                IF STARTTIME EQL 0.0 THEN BEGIN BC;STREAM;SURFACEVORTICITY;END; 00127400
L1: IF STARTTIME GTR 1.0@@-30 AND                      00127500
        SECTION EQL 1 THEN SHORTTIMESOLUTION(STARTTIME); 00127600
        END ;                                            00127700
%***** 00127800
% 00127900
        PROCEDURE MATINV (A,N,B,M,DETERM ) ;            00128000
        DOUBLE ARRAY A[*,*] , B[*,*] ;                00128100
        INTEGER N,M ;                                   00128200
        DOUBLE DETERM ;                                 00128300
        BEGIN                                           00128400
            DEFINE IROW = JROW #, ICOLUM = JCOLUM #, AMAX = T #, 00128500
                SWAP = T # ;                             00128600
            DOUBLE ARRAY PIVOT[0:5] ;                   00128700
            DOUBLE T ;                                   00128800
            INTEGER ARRAY IPIVOT[0:5],INDEX[0:5,0:2] ; 00128900
            INTEGER JROW, JCOLUM, L1 ,I,J,K,L ;         00129000
            LABEL HOP720 , HOP777 ;                     00129100
            DETERM := 1.0 ;                              00129200
            FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                 00129300
                BEGIN                                    00129400
                    IPIVOT[J] := 0 ;                    00129500
                END ;                                    00129600
            FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                 00129700

```

```

BEGIN                                                    00129800
LABEL HOP260, HOP380, HOP550 ;                          00129900
AMAX := 0.0 ;                                           00130000
FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                             00130100
  BEGIN                                                  00130200
    LABEL HOP105 ;                                       00130300
    IF (IPIVOT[J]-1) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP105 ;         00130400
    FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                         00130500
      BEGIN                                              00130600
        LABEL HOP100 ;                                  00130700
        IF (IPIVOT[K] -1) GTR 0 THEN GO TO HOP777 ;    00130800
        IF (IPIVOT[K] -1) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP100 ;    00130900
        IF (DABS(AMAX) - DABS(A[J,K] )) GTR 0.0 THEN   00131000
          GO TO HOP100 ;                                00131100
        IROW := J ;                                     00131200
        ICOLUM := K ;                                  00131300
        AMAX := A[J,K] ;                               00131400
        END ;                                           00131500
      HOP100:                                           00131600
      HOP105: END ;                                     00131700
    IPIVOT[ICOLUM] := IPIVOT[ICOLUM] + 1 ;            00131800
    IF (IROW - ICOLUM) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP260 ;       00131900
    DETERM := - DETERM ;                                00132000
    FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                         00132100
      BEGIN                                              00132200
        SWAP := A[IROW,L] ;                             00132300
        A[IROW,L] := A[ICOLUM,L] ;                    00132400
        A[ICOLUM,L] := SWAP ;                          00132500
        END ;                                           00132600
      IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP260 ;                   00132700
      FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO                       00132800
        BEGIN                                            00132900
          SWAP := B[IROW,L] ;                           00133000
          B[IROW,L] := B[ICOLUM,L] ;                  00133100
          B[ICOLUM,L] := SWAP ;                       00133200
          END ;                                          00133300
        HOP260: INDEX[I,1] := IROW ;                   00133400
        INDEX[I,2] := ICOLUM ;                        00133500
        PIVOT[I] := A[ICOLUM,ICOLUM] ;                 00133600
        DETERM := DETERM * PIVOT[I] ;                 00133700
        IF PIVOT[I] EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP720 ;          00133800
        A[ICOLUM,ICOLUM] := 1.0 ;                     00133900
        FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO                   00134000
          BEGIN                                          00134100
            A[ICOLUM,L] := A[ICOLUM,L] / PIVOT[I] ;   00134200
            END ;                                       00134300
          IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP380 ;                00134400
          FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO                  00134500
            BEGIN                                        00134600
              B[ICOLUM,L] := B[ICOLUM,L] / PIVOT[I] ; 00134700
              END ;                                     00134800
            HOP380: FOR L1 := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO       00134900
              BEGIN                                      00135000
                IF (L1-ICOLUM) EQL 0 THEN GO TO HOP550 ; 00135100
                T := A[L1,ICOLUM] ;                    00135200
                A[L1,ICOLUM] := 0.0 ;                  00135300
                FOR L := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO            00135400
                  BEGIN                                  00135500
                    A[L1,L] := A[L1,L] - A[ICOLUM,L] * T ; 00135600
                  END ;                                  00135700
                IF M LEQ 0 THEN GO TO HOP550 ;

```



```

END;
FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO
  BEGIN
    FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO
      BEGIN
        A[I,J] := 0.0 ;
        FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO
          BEGIN
            A[I,J] := A[I,J] + C[K,I]*C[K,J] * W[K] ;
          END ;
        END ;
      END ;
    END ;
  FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL M DO
    BEGIN
      B[I,1] := 0.0 ;
      FOR K := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL N DO
        BEGIN
          B[I,1] := B[I,1] + C[K,I] * Y[K,1]*W[K] ;
        END ;
      END ;
    END ;
  MATINV ( A,M,B,L, DETERM ) ;
  END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE PRESS ;
  BEGIN
    REAL ARRAY RAD[0:5], W[0:5], AZETA[0:5,0:1], ZETAS[0:XD],
      PRES[0:XD] ;
    REAL PISIG, REDEL, THETA, PAREA, CD , SAREA ;
    INTEGER I, J, K ,L ;
    LABEL L1 ;
    FORMAT FMT12 ( X50,"PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION"// X45,"TIME =",
      F7.3, X6, "NITER =", I5 // X50, "ANGLE", X9,
      "PRESSURE"/ X50, "*****", X9, "*****" //
      ( X50, F5.1, X10, F7.3) ) ; % 104
    FORMAT FMT13 ( /// X56,"CDP =", F9.3// X56,"CDF =",
      F9.3 // X56,"CD =",F9.3) ; % 109
    FORMAT FMT72 ( X50, F5.1, X10, F7.3 ) ;
    IF STARTTIME GTR 0.0 AND STARTTIME EQL TIME1 THEN GO TO L1;
    SIGMA := 0.0 ;
    FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL 5 DO
      BEGIN
        PISIG := PI * SIGMA ;
        W[J] := 1.0 ;
        RAD[J] := EXP(PISIG) ;
        SIGMA := SIGMA + DELY ;
      END ;
    FOR I := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO
      BEGIN
        FOR J := 1 STEP 1 UNTIL 5 DO
          BEGIN
            AZETA[J,1]:= ZETA[I,J] ;
          END ;
        LSQ1 ( RAD,AZETA,W,4,1,A,B,3 ) ;
        SLOPE[I] := B[2,1] + 2.0 * B[3,1] ;
      END;
    L1: PRES[1] := 0.0 ;
    REDEL := (4.0/REYN) * (PI* DELX/3.0) ;
    FOR I := 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
      BEGIN

```

```

PRES[I] := PRES[I-2] - REDEL * (SLOPE[I-2] + 4.0 *
                                SLOPE[I-1] + SLOPE[I] ) ;
END ;
FOR I := 1 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
BEGIN
FI := I-1 ;
THETA := FI * PI * DELX ;
ZETAS[I] := -PRES[I] * COS(THETA) ;
END ;
PAREA := 0.0 ;
L := 5 ;
IF NYENDM MOD 4 NEQ 0 THEN
BEGIN
PAREA := 1.50 * (ZETAS[1] + ZETAS[3]) ;
L := 7 ;
END ;
FOR I := L STEP 4 UNTIL NXEND DO
BEGIN
PAREA := PAREA + (ZETAS[I-4] + 4.0 * ZETAS[I-2]
                  + ZETAS[I] ) ;
END ;
PAREA := (PI * 2.0 * DELX/3.0 ) * PAREA ;
ZETAS[1] := 0.0 ;
FOR I := 2 STEP 1 UNTIL NXEND DO
BEGIN
FI := I-1 ;
THETA:= FI * PI * DELX ;
ZETAS[I] := ZETA[I,1] * SIN(THETA) ;
END ;
SAREA := 0.0 ;
FOR I := 3 STEP 2 UNTIL NXEND DO
BEGIN
SAREA := SAREA + ( ZETAS[I-2] + 4.0 * ZETAS[I-1]
                  + ZETAS[I] ) ;
END ;
SAREA := -REDEL * SAREA ;
CD := PAREA + SAREA ;
WRITE ( LINE [SKIP 1 ] ) ;
PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;
WRITE (LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT90 ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT12, TIME1,NITER, FOR I := 1 STEP 1
      UNTIL NPRES DO [ ANGLE[I], PRES[2*I-1] ] ) ;
IF EVEN = 1 THEN WRITE(LINE, FMT72, ANGLE[NPRES + 1] ,
      PRES[2*NPRES] ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT13, PAREA, SAREA, CD ) ;
NPP := 0 ;
END ;
%*****
%
PROCEDURE PRINTPARAMETERS ;
BEGIN
PGNUM := PGNUM + 1 ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT75, PGNUM ) ;
WRITE (LINE, 16 , TITLEARRAY[*] ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT16 ) ;
WRITE (LINE, FMT4) ;
      % REYN::= REYNOLDS NUMBER
      % YINF::= LARGEST VALUE OF TS1,THE RADIAL CO-

```



```

%      ORDINATE                                00152700
% LNP ::= THE NUMBER OF TIME STEPS BETWEEN PRINT 00152800
%      OUTS MINUS ONE.                        00152900
% NITER ::= TIME STEP COUNTER, INITIALLY ZERO  00153000
% LNITER ::= TOTAL NUMBER OF TIME STEPS FOR THIS 00153100
%      RUN                                     00153200
% TIME2 ::= MAXIMUM PROCESSOR TIME IN SECONDS  00153300
% DTIME ::= DIMENSIONLESS TIME INCREMENT      00153400
%                                               00153500
% NXEND ::= NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN THE      00153600
%      CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION              00153700
% NYEND ::= NUMBER OF MESH POINTS IN THE      00153800
%      RADIAL DIRECTION                       00153900
% WFP ::= RELAXATION PARAMETER                00154000
% TIME1 ::= INITIAL DIMENSIONLESS TIME        00154100
% POTENTIAL ::= IF 1, OUTER BC TAKEN AS       00154200
%      POTENTIAL FLOW, ELSE PARALLEL FLOW     00154300
WRITE (LINE, FMT5, REYN, YINF, LNP, LNPP, LNITER, TIME2, 00154400
      DTIME, TIME1, NITER,
      POTENTIAL, NXEND, NYEND, IQX,
      IQY, DELX, DELY, STARTTIME, SAVE,
      DSV, PPZ, IREC,
      SECTION ) ;                                00154800
%                                               00154900
%                                               00155000
END ;                                           00155100
%*****00155100
%                                               00155200
PROCEDURE OUTPUTRESULTS ;                       00155300
  BEGIN                                         00155400
    IF PZ=1 THEN PRINT1 ( ZETA, ZPRNT ) ;      00155500
    IF PP=1 THEN PRINT1 ( PSI, PPRNT ) ;      00155600
    IF DSV EQL 1 THEN SAVEPSIZETA ;          00155700
    NP := 0 ;                                  00155800
  END ;                                         00155900
%*****00156000
%                                               00156100
PROCEDURE FINALPRINTROUTINE ;                 00156200
  BEGIN                                         00156300
    IF NP NEQ 0 THEN BEGIN OUTPUTRESULTS; PRESS END ; 00156400
    IF SAVE=1 THEN BEGIN;STOREPSIZETA;STORECONSTANTS;END; 00156500
    LOCK(SAVEP) ;                               00156600
    LOCK(SAVEZ) ;                               00156700
  END ;                                         00156800
%*****00156900
%                                               00157000
PROCEDURE PRINTPSIZETA ;                     00157100
  BEGIN                                         00157200
    LABEL HOP165, HOP190 ;                     00157300
    SETUPGET ;                                 00157400
    GETPSIZETA ;                              00157500
    OUTPUTRESULTS ;                           00157600
    PRESS ;                                    00157700
HOP165:NITER := NITER + 1 ;                   00157800
    NP := NP + 1 ;                             00157900
    NPP := NPP + 1 ;                           00158000
    TIME1 := TIME1 + DTIME ;                   00158100
    GETPSIZETA ;                              00158200
    % PRINT CURRENT VORTICITY AND STREAMFUNCTION VALUES 00158300
    % AND COMPUTE THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION 00158400
    % WHENEVER REQUESTED BY LNP 00158500
    IF NP EQL LNP THEN OUTPUTRESULTS;         00158600

```


END.

00164700

APPENDIX E

CICHY/UNS

```

BEGIN
* DECLARATION OF GLOBAL VARIABLES
      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
ENTERSYSTEMPARAMETERS :
  BEGIN
  VREY := 40.0 ;
  TLMT := 0.08 ;
  LIMIT := 0.00001 ;
  VR1 := ;
  VX2 := ;
  VX3 := ;
  VX4 := ;
  VX5 := ;
  VE1 := ;
  VY2 := ;
  VY3 := ;
  VY4 := ;
  VY5 := ;
  PINC := 1 ;
  END ;
      PE REAL SUBROUTINE
INITIALIZECOORDINATES :
  BEGIN
  FILL R1 WITH
      2.0,      1.9,      1.8,      1.7,
      1.6,      1.5,      1.4,      1.3,
      1.22,    1.160,    1.11637,  1.0774,
      1.0515,  1.03424,  1.0226,  1.01497,
      1.00985, 1.00643,  1.00416, 1.00264,
      1.001625, 1.00095,  1.0005,  1.0002,
      1.0 ;
  FILL X2 WITH
      -11.0,   -10.0,   -9.0,    -8.0,
      -7.0,    -6.0,    -5.0,    -4.245,
      -3.692,  -3.288,  -2.992,  -2.775,
      -2.616,  -2.5,    -2.4,    -2.3,
      -2.2,    -2.1,    -2.0,    -1.97538,
      -1.90211, -1.78201, -1.61803, -1.41421,
      -1.17557, -0.90798, -0.61803, -0.31287,
      0.0,     +0.31287 ;
  FILL X3 WITH
      -0.31287, 0.0,     +0.31287, 0.44441,
      0.62450, 0.75993, 0.87178, 0.96825,
      1.05357, 1.13027, 1.200,  1.26392,
      1.32288, 1.37750, 1.42829, 1.47564,
      1.51987, 1.56125, 1.60,   1.63631,
      1.67033, 1.70220, 1.73205, 1.75997,
      1.78606, 1.81039, 1.83303, 1.85405,
      1.87350, 1.89143, 1.90788, 1.92289,
      1.93649, 1.94872, 1.95960, 1.96914,
      1.97737, 1.98431, 1.98997, 1.99437,
      1.99750, 1.99937, 2.0,    2.00017,
      2.000425, 2.000807, 2.00138, 2.00224,
      2.003533, 2.005469, 2.00837, 2.01273,
      2.01926,  2.02907,  2.04377,  2.06583,
      2.0989,   2.14854,  2.2229,  2.3 ;
  LOOP J:=60,1,136 DO X3[J] := X3[J-1] + 0.1 ;
  X3(136) IS AT X=10, X3(60) IS AT X=2.4
  X4(0) := X3(135) ;
  X4(0) IS AT X=9.9
  
```


+14.0,	13.0,	12.0,	11.0,	
10.0,	9.0,	8.0,	7.0,	6.0,
5.0,	4.6225,	4.245,	3.9685,	3.692,
3.490,	3.288,	3.140,	2.992,	2.8835,
2.775,	2.6955,	2.616,	2.558,	2.5,
2.45,	2.4,	2.35,	2.3,	2.25,
2.2,	2.15,	2.1,	2.05,	2.0,
1.97538,	1.95,	1.90,	1.85,	1.80,
1.75,	1.70,	1.65,	1.60,	1.55,
1.50,	1.45,	1.40,	1.35,	1.30,
1.25 ;				
FILL Y3[1] WITH				
0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,
1.20,	1.15,	1.10,	1.05,	
1.00,	0.95,	0.90,	0.85,	0.80,
0.75,	0.70,	0.65,	0.60,	0.55,
0.50,	0.45,	0.40,	0.35,	0.30,
0.25,	0.20,	0.15,	0.10,	0.05,
0.0,	-0.05,	-0.10,	-0.15,	-0.20,
-0.25,	-0.30,	-0.35,	-0.40,	-0.45,
-0.50,	-0.55,	-0.60,	-0.65,	-0.70,
-0.75,	-0.80,	-0.85,	-0.90,	-0.95,
-1.00,	-1.05,	-1.10,	-1.15,	-1.20,
-1.25 ;				
FILL Y3[2] WITH				
0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,
-1.30,	-1.35,	-1.40,	-1.45,	
-1.50,	-1.55,	-1.60,	-1.65,	-1.70 ;
-1.75,	-1.80,	-1.85,	-1.90,	
-1.95,	-1.97538,	-2.00,	-2.05,	
-2.10,	-2.15,	-2.20,	-2.25,	-2.30,
-2.35,	-2.40,	-2.45,	-2.50,	-2.558,
-2.616,	-2.6955,	-2.775,	-2.8835,	-2.992,
-3.140,	-3.288,	-3.490,	-3.692,	-3.9685,
-4.245,	-4.6225,	-5.0,	-6.0,	-7.0,
-8.0,	-9.0,	-10.0,	-11.0,	-12.0,
-13.0,	-14.0 ;			
FILL Y4[0] WITH				
0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,
+14.0,	13.0,	12.0,	11.0,	
10.0,	9.0,	8.0,	7.0,	6.0,
5.0,	4.6225,	4.245,	3.9685,	3.692,
3.490,	3.288,	3.140,	3.00,	2.90,
2.8,	2.7,	2.6,	2.5,	2.4,
2.3,	2.2,	2.1,	2.0,	1.9,
1.8,	1.7,	1.6,	1.5,	1.4,
1.3,	1.2,	1.1,	1.0,	0.9,
0.8,	0.7,	0.6,	0.5,	0.4,
0.3,	0.2,	0.1,	0.0 ;	
FILL Y4[1] WITH				
0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,	0.0,
-0.1,				
-0.2,	-0.3,	-0.4,	-0.5,	-0.6,
-0.7,	-0.8,	-0.9,	-1.0,	-1.1,
-1.2,	-1.3,	-1.4,	-1.5,	-1.6,
-1.7,	-1.8,	-1.9,	-2.0,	-2.1,
-2.2,	-2.3,	-2.4,	-2.5,	-2.6,
-2.7,	-2.8,	-2.9,	-3.0,	-3.140,
-3.288,	-3.490,	-3.692,	-3.9685,	-4.245,
-4.6225,	-5.0,	-6.0,	-7.0,	-8.0,


```

AM3[0] := AR A3 0 ;
AM3[1] := AR A3 1 ;
AM3[2] := AR A3 2 ;
AM4[0] := AR A4 0 ;
AM4[1] := AR A4 1 ;
AM5[0] := AR A5 0 ;
AP1[0] := AL A1 0 ;
AP1[1] := AL A1 1 ;
AP2[0] := AL A2 0 ;
AP3[0] := AL A3 0 ;
AP3[1] := AL A3 1 ;
AP3[2] := AL A3 2 ;
AP4[0] := AL A4 0 ;
AP4[1] := AL A4 1 ;
AP5[0] := AL A5 0 ;
3R 0 NR1 BM1 B1 ;
3R 0 NX2 BM2 B2 ;
3R 0 NX3 BM3 B3 ;
3R 0 NX4 BM4 B4 ;
3R 0 NX5 BM5 B5 ;
3L 0 NR1 BP1 B1 ;
3L 0 NX2 BP2 B2 ;
3L 0 NX3 BP3 B3 ;
3L 0 NX4 BP4 B4 ;
3L 0 NX5 BP5 B5 ;
%
%           SET UP MODE CONTROL CONSTANTS FOR EACH ROW
%           IN REGION 2. EXCLUDE ALL POINTS INSIDE CIRCLE
LOOP I:=0,1,18 DO
    M2[I] := BOOLEAN ( 7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF(16) ) ;
CB := BOOLEAN ( 0000000100000000(16) ) ;
VCB := CB ;
%
%           GENERATE THE MODE PATTERNS FOR THE PART
%           OF THE REGION WHERE THE CYLINDRICAL
%           COORDINATES ARE
LOOP I:=19,1,28 DO
    BEGIN
        M2[I] := M2[18] AND NOT VCB ;
        NCB := ( SHIFTL(1,NCB) ) OR CB ;
        CB := SHIFTR(1,CB) ;
        NCB := NCB AND CB ;
    END
M2[29] := M2[27] ;
3ODD1 := BOOLEAN(5555555555555555(16)) ;
REVEN1 := BOOLEAN(0AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA(16)) ;
M2BC   := BOOLEAN(8000000000000000(16)) ;
M2BCL  := BOOLEAN(8000000000000000(16)) ;
M2BCR  := BOOLEAN(0000000000000002(16)) ;
END ;
%
%           PE REAL SUBROUTINE
STREAM ;
BEGIN
    PE REAL SUBROUTINE
    NEWPSI (PCPOINT PSI, PCPOINT ZETA, PINT J, PINT K,
            PCPOINT BM, PCPOINT BP, PCPOINT AM, PCPOINT AP,
            PINT IY, PINT IX, CINT OUT LIM, BOOLEAN PMODE,
            CINT S ) ;
    BEGIN
        MODE := PMODE ;
        TEST := PSI[J] ;
        ID := 1.0 / (BM[IX] + BP[IX] + AM[IY] + AP[IY] ) ;

```



```

PSI(J) := ID * (0.5 * ZETA(J) + BM[IX] *
RTR(1,,PSI(K)) + BP[IX] * RTL(1,,PSI(K))
+ AM[IY] * PSI(J-S) + AP[IY] * PSI(J+S) ) ;
DIF := PSI(J) - TEST ;
IF ABS(DIF) GTR LIMIT THEN LIM := 1 ;
END ;

```

```

% THE ITERATIVE SOLUTION OF THE STREAM FUNCTION
% EQUATION CYCLES THROUGH THE 4 SECTIONS
% PE REAL SUBROUTINE

```

```

STREAM1 ;

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

TREAT THE INFLOW BOUNDARY

```

```

MODE := M2[0] ;

```

```

PSA[0] := PSA[1] ;

```

```

SET UP THE TOP AND BOTTOM BOUNDARIES

```

```

MODE := M2BCL ;

```

```

LOOP J:=1,1,28 DO

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

PSA[J] := RTL(1,,PSA[J]) + 1.0 ;

```

```

END ;

```

```

MODE := M2BCR ;

```

```

LOOP J:=1,1,28 DO

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

PSA[J] := RTR(1,,PSA[J]) + 1.0 ;

```

```

END ;

```

```

% SWEEP THE ODD POINTS IN THE MESH

```

```

SW1 := CEVEN2 ;

```

```

SW2 := CDDD2

```

```

PASS := 1 ;

```

```

A := 1 ;

```

```

PASS2:

```

```

S := 1 ; % NUMBER OF PE ROWS PER MESH ROW

```

```

IY := 0 ;

```

```

LOOP C:=1,2,28 DO

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

J := C + SW1 ; % ROWS BEING UPDATED

```

```

K := C + SW2 ; % ADJACENT POINTS

```

```

% BOTH RELATIVE TO BUFFER ORIGIN

```

```

PMODE := M2[C+A] ;

```

```

IX := J ;

```

```

NE#PSI (PSA, ZSA, J, K, BM2, BP2, AM2, AP2,
IY, IX, LIM, PMODE, S) ;

```

```

END ;

```

```

IF PASS=1 THEN

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

PASS := 2 ;

```

```

A := 0 ;

```

```

SW1 := CDDD2 ;

```

```

SW2 := CEVEN2 ;

```

```

GO TO PASS2 ;

```

```

END ;

```

```

% NOW MOVE PSA[28] TO A WORK AREA, EXPAND IT
% BY INTERPOLATION SO IT CORRESPONDS TO THE MESH
% ROW WIDTH IN REGION 3, AND INSERT IT IN PSA[38]

```

```

END ;

```

```

PE PEAL SUBROUTINE

```

```

STREAM2 ;

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

END ;

```

```

                PE REAL SUBROUTINE
STREAM3 ;
  BEGIN
  END ;
                PE REAL SUBROUTINE
STREAM4 ;
  BEGIN
  END ;
ITERATE: NITER := 0 ;
  BEGIN
  LIM := 0 ;
  STREAM1 ;
  STREAM2 ;
  STREAM3 ;
  STREAM4 ;
  IF LIM = 0 THEN GO TO CONVERGED ;
  NITER := NITER + 1 ;
  GO TO ITERATE ;
CONVERGED: END ;
                PE REAL SUBROUTINE
SURFACEVORTICITY ;
  BEGIN
  END ;
                PE REAL SUBROUTINE
INITIALIZESTREAM ;
  BEGIN
  DEFINE INS &X2 &Y2 &I2 &J2:=
    &Y2[&J2] * (1.0 - 1.0 / (&X2[&I2]*&X2[&I2]
    +&Y2[&J2]*&Y2[&J2])) ##
  PE REAL SUBROUTINE
INITIAL1 ;
  BEGIN
  LOOP K:=1,1,29 DO
    BEGIN
    MODE := M2[K] ;
    PSA[K] := INS X2 Y2 K 0 ;
    ZSA[K] := 0.0 ;
    END ;
  L := 0 % INDICATES ROW IN PE IN A REGION
  N := 0 % INDICATES ROW IN REGION
  LOOP K:=35,3,247 DO % UP TO X= 3.4
    BEGIN
    LOOP w:=0,1,2 DO
      BEGIN
      MODE := M3[L] ;
      PSA[K+w] := INS X3 Y3 N w ;
      ZSA[K+w] := 0.0 ;
      L := L + 1 ;
      END ;
    N := N + 1 ;
    END ;
  LOOP I:=0,1,2 DO
    BEGIN
    PPS1[I] := INS X3 Y3 70 I ;
    PZS1[I] := 0.0 ;

    WRITE OUT 512 ROWS (32 PAGES)
    STARTING WITH PSA(0) THROUGH
    PSA[255] AND FROM ZSA[0] THROUGH
    ZSA[255)
  %
  %
  %
  %
  %

```



```

BEGIN
N := N - 2 ;
LOOP K:=0,2,27 DO % START X=23.7 END X=25
  BEGIN
  LOOP W:=0,1,1 DO
    BEGIN
      MODE := M4[W] ;
      PSB[K+W] := INS X4 Y4 N W ;
      ZSB[K+W] := 0.0 ;
    END ;
    N := N + 1 ;
  END ;
N := 0 ;
LOOP K:=30,1,155 DO % START X=24.8 ENDS X=49.8
  BEGIN
    MODE := M5 ;
    PSB[K] := INS X5 Y5 N 0 ;
    ZSB[K] := 0.0 ;
    N := N + 1 ;
  END ;
N := 0 ;
LOOP K:=160,2,209 DO % START R=2 ENDS R=1
  BEGIN
  LOOP W:=0,1,1 DO
    BEGIN
      MODE := M1[W] ;
      PSB[K+W] := R1[N] * SIN(E1[W])
                *(1.0-1.0/(R1[N]*R1[N])) ;
      ZSB[K+W] := 0.0 ;
    END ;
    N := N + 1 ;
  END ;
  ASSIGN THE SURFACE STREAM FUNCTION THE
  THE VALUE ZERO
  MODE := M1[0] ;
  PSB[208] := 0.0 ;
  MODE := M1[1] ;
  PSB[209] := 0.0 ;
  WRITE SECTION 4 ON DISK AND
  READ SECTION 2 INTO BUFFER B
  END ;
INITIAL1 ;
INITIAL2 ;
INITIAL3 ;
INITIAL4 ;
END ;
PE REAL SUBROUTINE
DELTAT ;
  BEGIN
  END ;
PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORTICITY ;
  BEGIN
  PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORT ;
  BEGIN
  ZETA[J] := -2.0 * ((RTL(1,,PSI[J]) - PSI[J]) / BP[J]
- (PSI[J] - RTR(1,,PSI[J])) / BM[J]
+ (PSI[J+1] - PSI[J]) / AP[J]
- (PSI[J] - PSI[J-1]) / AM[J] ) ;

```

```

        END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORT1 ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORT2 ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORT3 ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
VORT4 ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
PRINTOUT ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
PROGRAMCONTROL ;
    BEGIN
    END ;
        PE REAL SUBROUTINE
MAIN ;
    BEGIN
    INITIALIZECONSTANTS ;
    INITIALIZECOORDINATES ;
    INITIALIZESTREAM ;
    SURFACEVORTICITY ;
NXTSTP:
    DELTAT ;
    VORTICITY ;
    STREAM ;
    SURFACEVORTICITY ;
    PRINTOUT ;
    PROGRAMCONTROL ;
    END ;
MAIN ;
END.

```


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13. ABSTRACT

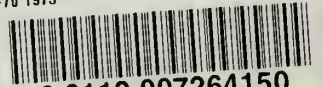
The usefulness of ILLIAC IV in solving numerical fluid dynamics problems is studied by developing a parallel algorithm for the unsteady two dimensional flow of an incompressible fluid around a circular cylinder. Two cases are studied, the symmetric case, for which an operational GLYPNIR program is included, and the assymmetric case, for which a partially completed GLYPNIR program is attached. The programming of a parallel algorithm for ILLIAC IV is more difficult than programming a comparable serial algorithm but this additional difficulty is compensated for by the greatly reduced computation time required to solve the problem.

14.	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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